THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 205 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

U. S. Trap Closes on 50,000 Nazis; Soviet Blitz Captures 10 Key Points; Hope of Crack-Down on Spain Fades

Racial Unity Is Keynoted; Works Program Proposed; Luxemburg Pact Signed

The World's Day—July 28, 1944

Boston: Racial Unity Sets Wellesley Keynote

Keynote of the final section of the School of Community Affairs which opened today at Wellesley College is how to "get down to brass tacks" and "do something about" developing a greater sense of national unity among all racial and religious groups. [Page 5.]

A gift of $10,000 from the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Combined Shows, Inc., to the Hartford Chapter of the Red Cross, was announced today by the chapter. [Page 5.]

Applications for New Hampshire war ballots are pouring in at the rate of 1,000 a day, Secretary of State E. D. Fuller said today. About 15,000 applications for absentee ballots for service men and women have been received.

In Europe: Luxemburg Agreement Concluded

A three-way agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Luxemburg laying groundwork for civil administration of the Grand Duchy after its liberation has been concluded, the London Radio said. The Soviet Government has approved the agreement, which is said to be on the same model as those signed with Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway.

SHAEF announced that French Maquisards, keeping up their widespread warfare against German occupation troops, have been successfully defeating Nazi panzer attacks by ambushes. The Germans are pillaging and sacking towns and using famine as a weapon, but the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force declared these devices to be unsuccessful in checking the resistance.

Bulgaria is negotiating with the Allies in an effort to get out of the war, according to unconfirmed reports from Ankara, which added that Russia has renewed demands upon Bulgaria for authority to open four Soviet consulates there. Simultaneously, the German propaganda agency Transocean said there were rumors in Ankara of impending changes in the Turkish Government.

Men of the Spanish Blue Division, who fought for the Nazis on the Russian front, are being used by the Gestapo in southwest France as plain-clothes policemen, to spy on Frenchmen who try to leave the country, the British Radio reported in a radiocast recorded by CBS.

Netherlands Government in exile in London has recognized Gen. Charles de Gaulle's French Committee of National Liberation as the Provisional Government of France, London officially announced.

National: La Guardia Proposes Works Program

A public works program to spend $40,000,000,000 nationally in the first five years after the war, with half to come from the Federal government, was proposed by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York. Testifying in New York before a House subcommittee on postwar economic policy, he urged an appropriation for the first year after the war equal to 20 days' cost of the war.

Walkouts in five Chevrolet gear and axle division plants in Detroit left 1,800 workers idle, in a dispute over increased production rates on parts for Pratt & Whitney warplane engines. The management said the local of the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations had approved the rates, but union spokesmen said they were too fast.

A walkout of 800 members of the American Federation of Labor who are maintenance of way employees of the Illinois Central Railroad in the Chicago area was averted when the railroad withdrew from service 59 Japanese-Americans, whose employment the union workers had protested. The Japanese-Americans had been vouched for by the War Relocation Authority.

A party planned by the Garibaldi Beneficial Society at Jeannette, Pa., for 25 Italian war prisoners in Camp Leonard Kenny has been canceled for "military reasons," said Army authorities. Frank X. Murray, Pennsylvania Department Commander of the American Legion had protested that the party would be an "insult" to American soldiers.

Washington: Lewis Patent Contracts Chairman

Appointment of Ben W. Lewis as chairman of the Patent Contracts Committee of the Office of Alien Property Custodian was announced. He is on leave from Oberlin College, where he is normally professor of economics.

Robert H. Hinckley of Ogden, Utah, took the oath as director of the Office of Contract Settlement, a new position recently set up by Congress. The ceremony took place at the White House with War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes looking on.

Army Chaplains Mark Record Of 169 Years of Troop Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—Army chaplains, nearly half of them overseas, tomorrow will mark the 169th anniversary of the establishment of the Chaplaincy in the United States Army.

While the Chaplain Corps, as such, was not established until 1920, the Continental Congress on July 29, 1775, granted the first formal recognition of a legal status for chaplains in the armed services.

A total of 129 decorations have gone to 114 individual chaplains. These include five Distinguished Service Crosses, 25 Legions of Merit, 34 awards of the Silver Star, five Soldier's Medals, two Bronze Stars, 55 Purple Hearts and three awards of the Croix de Guerre.

Chaplain (Capt.) Albert John Hoffman is the Army's most decorated chaplain. Chaplain Hoffman, who was injured in Italy, holds the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, and the Purple Heart.

3,400 Chaplains Overseas

The distribution of chaplains is approximately one to every 1,000 members of the Army. Approximately 3,400 chaplains are serving overseas.

Chaplains go wherever there are troops. The chaplain serves as a clergyman in the Army. His responsibility to military personnel includes conducting public worship, giving spiritual guidance and moral counsel, building character, and promoting good morale. A summary of chaplains' activities for May, 1944, indicates services rendered military personnel: Religious services, 170,902; attendance upon religious services, 10,160,881; communion and sacramental occasions, 105,965; participants, 1,370,908; guardhouse and hospital visits, 110,093 pastoral activities (functional occasions), 989,995; pastoral contacts, 7,480,646.

Twenty-four chaplains have been killed in action in the present war. Nonbattle fatalities total 39. Thirty-one chaplains have recovered from wounds received on the

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Weather Predictions

Fair

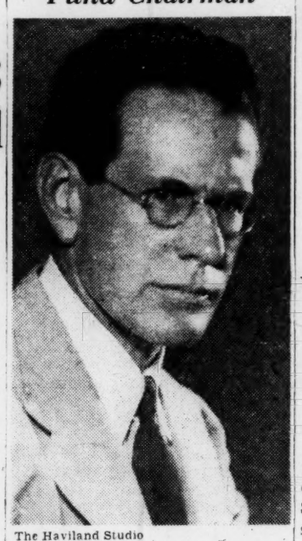
Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Everett—Tomorrow.
Stoneham—Sunday.
Falmouth—Sunday.
Woods Hole—Sunday.
Lincoln—Sunday.
Lynn—Sunday.
Brockton—Monday.

Fund Chairman



The Haviland Studio

William F. Morton

Appointed head of the Financial Division of the Greater Boston United War Fund for the autumn campaign. Mr. Morton is a partner in the State Street Research and Management Corporation and Vice-President of the State Street Investment Corporation.

State Branch Of A. F. of L. Hits at P. A. C.

Organized labor's biggest branch in Massachusetts will remain nonpartisan in the coming elections, and will have nothing to do with the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Thomas E. Wilkinson, Acting Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, declared here today.

"We think that the C. I. O. Political Action Committee is nothing more than a left wing, Communist front," Mr. Wilkinson said. "There is no getting away from that. It hasn't shown the political strength in this state it thought it had, as evidenced by the recent primary elections.

"The membership of the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts is much larger than that of the C. I. O. Roughly the A. F. of L. and its affiliated railroad locals total around 350,000. The membership of the C. I. O. in Massachusetts I think it was reported at its last convention as around 200,000.

"President Roosevelt has a great many friends in our organization, who appreciate what he has done for labor. They don't like all the people that associate themselves with him, but that does not keep

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Washington seems set on hands-off policy toward Franco despite aid to Axis.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28 — No change in American policy toward Spain seems likely in the foreseeable future despite the fact that that country still is aiding the Axis with both men and material.

There had been some hope that Washington's stiffening attitude toward the pro-Fascist Government of Argentina would be matched by equally strong disapproval over the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco. This, however, does not appear to be the case. Even President Roosevelt's sharp blast at Madrid in May for continuing its shipment of raw materials to Germany does not appear to presage any change in policy.

So far as can be learned, the United States Ambassador to Spain, Prof. Carlton J. H. Hayes, who is now in Washington reporting on the Spanish situation, will return to his post. Professor Hayes, who was chosen by President Roosevelt to improve Spanish-American relations and to weaken Spain's pro-Axis attitude, recently has been under criticism from anti-Franco quarters. Although the full story of Professor Hayes' mission is still to emerge, the question has been raised as to whether he will prove to be the most effective envoy in a situation which now implies that General Franco will not enter the war on the side of Hitler.

Backs Franco Regime

On several occasions since he returned to this country, Professor Hayes has made it clear that he finds nothing particular to condemn in the Franco Regime. In fact, he left one group of newspapermen, who had a long talk with him, with the impression that he considers the Franco Government the correct one for Spain.

Thus Professor Hayes' return to Madrid might be looked upon as evidence that the United States has not yet prepared to condemn Fascism in Spain as strongly as it does the similar product in Germany, Italy, and Argentina.

Although this news is subject to further checking, the British Broadcasting Corporation has an-

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Associated Press

Allies in the Far East

Lieut. Col. Edward D. Sirois of Lawrence, Mass. (center) addresses groups at the General Staff School of the Chinese Army in Yunnan Province. This is an official Chinese Government photo.

Dewey's 'Casual' Campaign Follows Carefully Laid Plan

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28 (AP) —Gov. Thomas E. Dewey announced opposition today to the re-election of Republican Representative Hamilton Fish, who is running in the 29th New York Congressional District, on the ground that Mr. Fish had raised "a racial or religious issue." [Page 3.]

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York has been the Republican Party's presidential nominee for one month, and it is evident that at this stage he is conducting an unusual and unorthodox campaign—one which, while appearing casual, shows signs of being very carefully calculated in advance.

Mr. Dewey is avoiding all discussion of controversial topics and it is plain he intends to continue to eschew them for some weeks to come. "No comment" has become the theme song of his press conferences.

Mr. Dewey, unlike any presidential nominee in the past decade, is letting his associates make the news—at least at present. He is allowing Herbert Brownell, Jr., his national campaign manager, to have most of the news-comment spotlight, and is leaving it to Mr. Brownell to focus the main shafts of criticism upon his opponent.

It is Mr. Brownell, not Mr. Dewey, who suggests that the President is misusing his office by delivering a political speech from a naval base. It is Mr. Brownell, not Mr. Dewey, who suggests that the New Deal is dependent upon the big-city political bosses to run his convention and to win his election. It is Mr. Brownell, not Mr. Dewey, who gets into the midst of these topical disputes. Mr. Dewey is almost daily seeing Party associates from every district of Congress and every section of the country, but he is letting them talk much more than he does.

Mr. Dewey is devoting himself to the development of the organization, personnel, and strategy of his later campaign. In stressing campaign organization news he is aiming to keep clear of controversial headlines—even if he has to keep silent on the extreme iso-

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Surplus War Goods Total May Hit $103,828,000,000

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—Even as a special Senate Committee, reporting that surplus war goods may total $103,828,000,000, was recommending means of disposal that would not upset the nation's economy or further monopoly, the Army service forces were reported already disposing of millions of dollars worth of surplus war supplies monthly.

One hundred and three billion dollars is more than this year's total war appropriations. Included in these surplus items are every conceivable kind of product, facility and equipment. The committee report prepared by Senator Tom Stewart (D.) of Tennessee, Robert A. Taft (R.) of Ohio, and James E. Murray (D.) of Montana breaks this stupendous total down into the following categories:

Non-industrial facilities	$23,784,000,000
Industrial facilities	16,554,000,000
Aircraft equipment (planes, parts)	26,000,000,000
Merchant ships	10,000,000,000
Military equipment (vehicles, radio, etc.)	9,500,000,000
Civilian goods (food, clothing, trucks, etc.)	7,450,000,000
Raw materials	4,588,000,000
Materials in process, misc.	5,952,000,000
Total	$103,828,000,000

What Report Proposes

Among the specific proposals in this Committee report are:

1. Recommendation that a Surplus War Property Administration be established under the Office of War Mobilization. An Advisory Board composed of key men in procurement and disposal

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Nippon Exile Calls Cabinet Peace 'Plot'

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YENAN, China, July 23. Delayed—Here at the headquarters of the Chinese Communists, the exiled Japanese Communist leader, Susumo Okand, interprets the new Japanese Government as a "Badoglio Cabinet," designed to consolidate national unity and at the same time work subtly to achieve some kind of a compromise with the Allies, especially after the collapse of Germany.

"According to my information from Japan," he told me, "internal troubles are assuming considerable proportions."

Underground Worker

He said that "steadily growing sabotage in factories, insufficient airplane and ship production, the unsatisfactory food situation, resentment of the people at intensified regimentation, and, last but not least, the peasants' frequent refusal to sell enough rice—all show ex-Premior Hideki Tojo's failure and point to the enormous difficulties facing Premier Kuniaki Koiso."

While betterment of internal conditions and continued prosecution of the war will be the immediate objective, Mr. Okand believes the main significance of the Cabinet lies in Japanese scheming for a compromise peace.

Mr. Okand, who came to Yenan 18 months ago from Occupied China, where he worked underground, is very active here and

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Normandy and Guam: Eyewitness Reports

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON GUAM. Delayed.—From the deck of the control ship I watched American Marines begin the recapture of Guam in what was undoubtedly one of the most perfectly executed landings of the Pacific war.

Our objectives were the green fertile mountains of an island which Magellan discovered in 1521.

Since December, 1941, when the Japanese invaded the island, the native Chamorros have been awaiting deliverance.

While one force was landing north of Apra Harbor in the morning, our combat teams executed their landing in the Agat Bay area.

Prepare for Action

After a four-o'clock breakfast, a couple of hours for final packing, and frequent trips to the upper deck for reconnaissance attempts in the darkness, two other correspondents and I transferred from an attack transport to the control ship. Detonations, shells and bombs, reverberated across the water as planes and warships concluded a heavy bombardment. Shortly after seven our LCVP (Landing Craft Vehicle Personnel) approached the line of departure.

Battleships and cruisers at the perimeter were banging out a final crescendo of fire. Patrol craft and

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By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON THE NORMANDY FRONT, July 28—A closeup of fighting on the American front in Normandy—where Gen. Omar Bradley's troops are today thrusting swiftly toward the sea in their victorious advance—leaves me convinced that the Germans in this part of the sector are beaten.

And they know it.

This does not mean, of course, that the fighting is over. On the contrary there are undoubtedly bigger and tougher battles ahead.

The present break-through itself is no walkover. Fierce fighting is at the spearhead of the thrust that is approaching the sea near the base of the Cotentin peninsula and is threatening to cut off the remnants of the entire German Army corps in the area north of Coutances.

Pockets of Resistance

Fighting is going on in numerous pockets yet to be mopped up behind the advance columns of American armor.

Driving up close behind the advancing American spearhead today our Jeep suddenly pulled up short at a crossroads.

A strong pocket of German rearguards with machine guns were peppering the road from a hideout in the woods.

In the still burning ruins of farmhouses American troops were

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Nazis Mobilize for Four-Month 'Crisis'; Front-Line Soldiers to Work on Roads

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hard pressed on all fronts and faced with shortages in manpower and all kind of materials at home, how will Germany go about its "total mobilization"?

In proclaiming that the Germans would have to give "their last and, if necessary, their very last," Dr. Joseph Goebbels made it clear that the standard of living in the Reich was going to be lowered beyond anything previously considered bearable.

The Nazi Propaganda Minister and Plenipotentiary for Total Mobilization very pointedly said in his speech of July 26 that the air emergency areas which proved "how many superfluous things we can do without" must serve the whole people "as examples."

General Aspect

Yet Dr. Goebbels' speech, long as it was, dealt merely with the general aspect of things to come.

The shortwave German-language radio station "Atlantic," which operates from uncertain but often well-informed sources, today contained the first list of concrete measures by which the Reich Government hopes to achieve its two main objectives—stabilization of the fronts and increase of armament production.

The measures are said to have originated with Minister Albert Speer, who evolved an emergency plan in the latter part of last month when Anglo-American forces pierced the much vaunted Atlantic Wall and Russian armies tore the eastern defense line to shreds.

According to this source, the Speer plan is based on the premise that the war will be decided within the next four months. Consequently, any product that would be delivered after the end of that period would be too late and useless. Quite logically, the Speer plan is said to envisage the greatest possible intensification of industrial output within the next four months. Professor Speer is understood to be willing not only to forgo any long-range planning but even to accomplish the maximum output by risking to ruin the entire industrial apparatus.

The following measures and

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Berlin 'Blackout' Still Unexplained

By the Associated Press

London, July 28

Communications between Berlin and neutral countries were cut off last night under circumstances similar to those which preceded the announcement of an attempt on Hitler's person, and today there still was no immediate explanation of the cause.

Formerly communications were broken between Berlin and the outside world during air attacks but recently during Mosquito bomber attacks there has been no such isolation of the city.

STOCKHOLM, July 27 (AP) — The first "total war" orders for Germany by Reichsminister Joseph Goebbels are two forbidding all vacations for women and directing the front-line troops do the manual work of building bridges and repairing roads formerly done by the Todt Speer labor organization.

The newspaper Dagens Nyheter Berlin correspondent quoted from an article in Das Reich written by Dr. Goebbels' right-hand man, Hans Schwarz van Berk.

"When women and children worked in Leningrad factories under artillery fire," it said, "it is obvious that we cannot take vacations when the enemy is standing at the doors of East Prussia.

"When Englishwomen have helped load ships in the invasion harbors and 18,000,000 American

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Some Baby!—Even Censor Chips In $5

MANKATO, Minn. (AP)—Who says military censors are hard-boiled?

Mrs. Barney Rivers of Mankato reports she received a letter from her husband, a Navy electrician's mate in the Pacific war theater, in which he wrote dotingly about their baby. Attached to the letter by the censor was a $5 bill and note telling her to buy some frills for the infant.

1,000 Fortresses hit targets in Central Germany — Ploesti fields raided.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

General Bradley's men today pushed into the outskirts of Coutances and completed the encirclement of the German 84th Army Corps still left in the Cherbourg Peninsula.

Some 50,000 to 60,000 Germans were stated to have been caught in this sudden rapid southward push from St. Lô.

Breaking through the German defenses on a 20-mile front, the Americans came close to Coutances where all the main roads from the western section of the peninsula converge.

General Bradley's forces have moved forward in five spearheads. Two of them are still engaged around Lessay and Periers. The other three, pushing on 11 miles or more on parallel lines southwest of St. Lô, appeared to be headed for Avranches, 30 miles below St. Lô.

Once at this point, General Montgomery will command the Brittany Peninsula, which will enable the British forces, still waiting around Caen, to push on to Paris without danger of being flanked.

The American plan has been to push through the German lines below St. Lô, and then fan out behind the lines to encircle the enemy. Numerous pockets of resistance remain behind the advance, but the main German defense appears to have collapsed in that sector. Presumably the concentration of armed divisions in front of General Dempsey's British-Canadian forces around Caen left the St. Lô defenses weak.

Meanwhile, the breath-taking Russian blitz, after engulfing Lwow, Bialystok, Narva, and Stanislawów the preceding day, has brought up the list of strongholds taken, or virtually taken, to ten.

Most important of these cities is Brest Litovsk, announced to have been evacuated by the Germans, which leaves the way open to Warsaw. Brest Litovsk itself is 110 miles east of Warsaw.

Marshal Rokossovsky is stated to have moved his headquarters to a new advanced base to supervise personally the operations against the Polish Capital.

The points taken are vast distances apart. Rezekne is in Latvia; Dvinsk and Kaunas—the Germans concede evacuating this Lithuanian Capital—are both in the far north. To the south is the great city of Lwow and the Carpathian stronghold of Stanislawów.

Przemysl, 40 miles west of Lwow, also was taken and the Russians have a fairly clear way to Krakow.

The net result of this mighty offensive seems to be that the Germans must try to get their 300,000 or so troops out of the Baltic States before they are hemmed in. Warsaw already is within the Russians' grasp, while to the south only the Carpathian barrier separates the Russian forces from the Hungarian plain.

Continued activity in the air brought a heavy attack by 1,000 Fortresses on Central Germany following closely on a night raid on the Romanian oil fields of Ploesti by Italy-based bombers.

Normandy: American Forces Imperil Coutances

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's forces advanced to within two miles of Coutances in Normandy, and field dispatches predicted the fall soon of that city, which would block Germans attempting to escape from the Lessay and Periers areas.

The American tank break-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Hope for Extra Red Points For Consumers Expressed

Hope for some extension of red-point ration allotments for New England consumers, either in the form of increased ration-free beef items or in stamps, was expressed today by Massachusetts grocers.

Such an extension well might take place on August 13—the date to which present meat-point values have been extended by the Office of Price Administration—they add.

The extension, which was, in effect a postponement for two weeks of the War Food Administration's recent directive ordering the OPA to remove most beef steaks and roasts from rationing by August 1, was granted on the protest of the OPA that enforcement of the directive would disrupt cattle prices and flood the retail market with an excess of ration coupons.

However, Massachusetts grocers say that in spite of the OPA explanation that an additional allotment of red points might mean increased beef purchasings at interior points, the current allotment of 7½ red points a week to each consumer is an impossible operating amount of points from a practical standpoint.

It means, they stated, that beef supplies must be fabricated in an uneconomic manner in order to satisfy consumer demands for beef. The increase asked, they continue, is only 2½ points a week a person—back to the 10 points a week originally alloted. With butter back to 16 points a pound, they contend, consumers do not have enough red points to meet their current needs.

Meantime, the Massachusetts grocers look for no substantial relief in the beef supply unless there is a continued release of Government-held beef, such as the June 26 release, when 3,000,000 pounds were diverted into civilian channels.

While this is not top-grade beef, it does provide red meat for New England, they add.

Providence Held Facing Need Of New Sources of Revenue

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 28—The problem of finding additional sources of revenue for operating the city government here is emphasized in a report issued this week by the Providence Governmental Research Bureau, an independent civic agency, which points out that Providence relies more heavily on property taxes than do most other cities in the same population class.

The figures which cover the year 1942 show that while 80.6 per cent of the Providence city revenues came from property taxes, the average in 38 other American cities was only 65.1 per cent. The 38 cities studied in the survey have populations ranging from 150,000 to 350,000.

Even more striking is a trend which is pointed out in the report. Since 1937 Providence has been leaning more and more heavily on property taxes, while the other cities in the population group, on the average, have been leaning less and less heavily on this source of revenue.

Property Taxes

In 1937, Providence obtained 75.7 per cent of its revenue from property taxes — a figure which went up to 80.6 per cent by 1942. The average in the other 38 cities was 66.5 per cent of revenue from property taxes in 1937—a figure which fell off to 65.1 per cent by 1942.

Similarly, the report points out how the other cities have tapped other sources of revenue to a much greater extent than they have been tapped here.

Taxes, other than property taxes, provided only 2.6 per cent of the Providence revenue in 1942, whereas in the other 38 cities these other taxes provided 6.5 per cent of the revenue. Earnings from various services provided only 2.6 of the Providence revenue in that year, while these earnings provided 5.8 per cent of the revenue for the other cities.

Finally, grants from other governmental sources provided 13.2 per cent of the revenue in Providence and 16.8 per cent of the revenue for the other cities.

In Public Eye

This subject is expected to be increasingly in the public eye in Providence in months to come. Mayor Dennis J. Roberts has warned of a two-way pinch which Providence must anticipate in the years to come. He expects a decline in ordinary revenues, a decline which will be accentuated when the long-pending property revaluation program is adopted, coupled with an increase in costs of administration in the postwar period.

Costs of operating the city government have been pared sharply in the past four years. Total expenditures this year are expected to be less than $16,000,000, a figure $3,450,000 below the costs of 1941.

But Mayor Roberts warns against putting too much stress on these reductions. He point out that costs of schools, pensions and road repair may be expected to increase in coming years.

Further, the Mayor has suggested that Providence might well follow the lead of other cities and investigate additional sources of revenue which are not now being tapped here.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.) Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

WE'RE NEARER THAN YOUR FIRE ALARM BOX

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SAVE FOR WAR BONDS TO SAVE AMERICA!

Army Prepares 'Loyalty Week' Display

By a Staff Photographer

Map and Plane in Boston Common Exhibit

World-wide dispersal of air power shown on map, as Boston Common display for "Loyalty Week" is prepared for public inspection. Viewing their "home" stations are (left to right) Sergeant Harry Bloom of New York City, 12th Air Force; Sergeant Leslie B. Chasteen of Rector, Ark., 14th Air Force; Sergeant Sylvester C. Mullen of Stockton, Minn., 9th Air Force; Corporal Anthony Tortomasi of Detroit, 13th Air Force; Sergeant Alexander Supinski of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 6th Air Force; Corporal Rupert Blewitt of Cohoes, N. Y., 15th Air Force; First Lieut. Frank B. Robbins of Ridgeley, W. Va., 13th Air Force, and Private Harold L. Pace of Columbus, Ohio, 8th Air Force. Lower: Private Lucy Balcervak of Bridgeport, Conn., puts the finishing touches assembling a captured German Messerschmitt 109-F.

Young English Naval Officer Brings Dorchester's Greeting

A young naval officer from Dorchester, England, visited Dorchester, Mass., yesterday and strengthened the bonds of friendship being built up between English towns and their American namesakes. He is Lieut. J. B. Whalley of the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve, who was particularly interested in touring Dorchester House, Inc., since he has been active in similar social work in his own home town.

In Dorchester, England, the counterpart of Dorchester House is the Mill Street Mission, an inter-denominational settlement house, according to Lieutenant Whalley.

"In most ways the two houses are very similar," he said. "The major differenee is that Dorchester, England, is not so industrialized, so that we don't have this 'day care' problem. To make up for it, though, Dorchester, England, has young evacuees from bomb-torn London to take care of. This involves taking care of these youngsters continually, not just during the day, as the Dorchester House does, while the mothers are at war jobs."

Another difference Lieutenant Whalley pointed out was that Mill Street Mission was not so highly organized as the local settlement house. It is supported by private contributions which it must solicit itself, in contrast to the Community Fund support which finances the Dorchester House.

A reporter by profession in peacetime, Lieutenant Whalley "covers" Dorchester, England, for the Western Gazette, a newspaper with a wide circulation in the western part of the country.

Popularity of Adult Study Holds Up With Commerce and Finance in Lead

Thousands of Bostonians are continuing to find adult education one of the most popular leisure-hour occupations, despite the war's added demands on their time, according to Miss Zelda Lions, Director of the Prospect Union Educational Exchange, 18 Brattle Street, Cambridge.

Up to December of the past year 20,775 adults were registered for evening study in the 80 schools whose enrollment figures were used by the Exchange for a survey of adult education. Commerce and finance were the most popular subjects for this half year, with trade studies, social sciences, household arts, and engineering following in the order of their popularity.

Evening school enrollments for the school year 1942-43, compared with the previous year, showed that although there was a decrease in enrollments due to absences caused by Army, Navy and war work, 80,000 were still attending evening schools in Greater Boston. For 1942-43 the most popular programs were in the recreational and physical education fields. Commerce and finance claimed the next number.

The Prospect Union Educational Exchange is an information and guidance center for educational opportunities for adults in Greater Boston.

Names of 41 Bay State Men on List Of 1,016 Wounded U. S. Soldiers

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The names of 41 Massachusetts men were included today in a list of 1,016 American soldiers reported wounded in action in the European and Mediterranean areas by the War Department.

The Massachusetts men:

European Area

Barrett, Pfc. James F., Leicester.
Cotton, Private Arthur D., Worcester.
Dunham, Pfc. Harry R., New Bedford.
Gabaree, Private James W., Dorchester.
Gostanian, First Sergeant Zaven M., Haverhill.
MacDonald, First Sergeant Howard A., Natick.
MacKnight, Pfc. Kenneth G., Orange.
Marshall, Private Leonard, Peabody.
Meehan, Pfc. Lawrence J., Pittsfield.
Mentis, Private Arthur, Boston.
Miller, Private Charles K., Jr., East Pepperell.
Mitchell, Pfc. Stanley H., Manchaug.
O'Hare, Sergeant James J., North Abington.
Rubenstein, First Sergeant Manning I., Roxbury.
Schneller, Technician Fifth Grade George O., Boston.
Smith, Pfc. Arthur H., Wollaston.
Walsh, Private Nicholas F., Charlestown.
Willey, Private Kenneth O., North Weymouth.
Zilinsky, Private Julius C., South Boston.

Mediterranean Area

Atwell, First Lieut. Howell W., Wakefield.
Bornstein, Second Lieut. Barnard, Malden.
Bosworth, Private first class Frank R., Jr., Winchendon.
Chaffee, Private Charlie, South Deerfield.
Faretra, Private Gaetano V. M., Medford.
Gibson, Private first class Frederick C., South Vernon.
Guiness, Second Lieut. Herbert A., Brookline.
Holman, Private first class Albert E., Worcester.
Lambert, Private first class Henry I., Dracut.
Lefko, Technician Fifth Grade Stanley R., Lowell.
Linda, Private Arnold O., Dorchester.
Lyons, Private first class William J., Northboro.
Pas, Corp. Frank J., North Andover.
Perry, Private first class Henry, Somerville.
Schranz, First Lieut. Francis M., Northampton.
Solon, Private first class Pat C., Worcester.
Stewart, First Lieut. James M., South Boston.
Symonds, Private first class Joseph W., Belmont.
Throensen, Private Carroll A., Gloucester.
Zizza, Corp. Antony A., Revere.
Zukowski, Private John S., Fall River.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday with no important changes in temperature. Gentle winds.

Maine: Fair tonight in west portion and clearing in the eastern portion. Saturday generally fair except widely scattered afternoon showers or thunder showers. Slightly cooler tonight. Saturday warmer excepting in the southwest portion.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Saturday, except for widely scattered showers or thunder showers Saturday afternoon. Slightly cooler tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:04 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Saturday, 6:29 a. m.; height 8.2 feet.

Four States To Plan Way To Save Milk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 28—A four-state committee to be named by the agriculture commissioners of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts will be given the task of preparing a program that will prevent milk wastage due to delivery and handling problems of the producer and the creamery.

The committee idea was the outgrowth of the day-long conference at the capitol yesterday which was called by Gov. William H. Wills and attended by more than 100 producers, milk company representatives, co-operative and creamery managers, milk inspectors, health and agricultural officials.

Enforcement of the so-called "ten o'clock temperature" regulation which provides that milk to be delivered by the creamery must be delivered and handled by that hour, was the issue. Shortage of manpower and lack of handling facilities for the increased milk production of the past year has, on occasion, resulted in thousands of pounds of milk being "dumped." In many cases, the farmer has had his milk at the creamery as early as 8:30 o'clock only to find the unloading platforms already crowded and handling facilities insufficient to permit handling of his milk before the 10 o'clock deadline.

Yesterday's discussions brought out that the many-angled problem must have further study before a permanent solution can be reached. Because the matter is a health problem, the Committee will work closely with the health authorities of the interested States.

The four Commissioners of Agriculture will meet in White River Junction next Tuesday, E. H. Jones, Vermont Commissioner, said today, and at that time will name a committee of from five to seven members who will prepare a temporary program to be made effective as soon as possible.

At the same time, the Committee will keep in view the necessity for development of a sound permanent program to prevent recurrence of incidents which brought about yesterday's four-state conference.

N. H. Republicans Adopt Platform

CONCORD, N. H., July 28 (AP)—The Republican State Convention today adopted a platform in which it declared it favors a broad program of reforms in domestic and foreign policy.

The platform scored the Roosevelt administration for what the delegates termed its mistakes in the past 12 years and pledged the G. O. P. to "restore civil liberties, remove Federal restrictions on both labor and on industry, and to stimulate agriculture within the State by improving farm to market highways."

It also called for promotion of the recreational industry in New Hampshire and provision for economic security for war veterans and their families.

The convention named four presidential electors for Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, the party's nominee for President.

The electors are Antonine A. Guertin of Nashua; Thelma V. Colby of Laconia; Paul A. Sadler of Nashua and Herbert J. Foote of Wilmot.

Prof. Roy Mitchell

CANAAN, Conn., July 28 (AP)—Prof. Roy Mitchell of the College of Fine Arts of New York University, who passed on yesterday at his home in suburban Canaan Valley, was a native of Michigan and attended the University of Toronto.

For a time he was engaged in newspaper work in Canada. He went to New York in 1915 to study theatrical design and for two years directed the Village Theater in Sheriden Square. In 1918 he was director of motion pictures for the Canadian Department of Public Information. He was director of the Hart House Theater at the University of Toronto from 1919 to 1930 when he joined the faculty of New York University.

Post Office Clerks Elect

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 28 (AP)—Members of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks last night re-elected Leo E. George of Washington President. Six of nine incumbent Vice-Presidents also were renamed. They included John T. Driscoll of Pawtucket, R. I., and John F. Bowen of New Orleans.

Wellesley Girl Puts High Value On War Experiences in Italy

Exchanging her civilian job for a Red Cross worker's duties abroad has brought her a fervent appreciation of "all the things we've left behind . . . but it's all in the game and I wouldn't miss it for anything," writes Miss Margaret Wilson of Wellesley, a former employee of The Christian Science Monitor, who has recently arrived in Italy.

Margaret Wilson

Former employee of The Christian Science Monitor, who has taken up duties as Assistant Program Director for the Red Cross in Italy.

As Assistant Program Director for the Red Cross in Italy, Miss Wilson has found her days filled with new and exciting experiences. Her previous experience as assistant to the supervisor of the Monitor's stenographic division included no such odd and arduous job as making sails for a sailboat, but when her Red Cross staff decided to purchase a sailboat for soldiers' and sailors' recreation, she helped to cut the sails out of a "red material," sewed them and found to her delight that the boat really did sail.

When she first arrived in Italy, she was billeted with other workers in a house formerly occupied by Oscar Wilde, she has written friends. This and other thrilling experiences, such as visits to ruined cities she had read about in history books, are more than compensatory for the facts that to take a hot shower one must go into the city some distance away, and that, while "the food is good "you just don't eat anywhere, anytime."

"The hardest things for me to get accustomed to are the animals and children," a recent V-Mail letter from Miss Wilson read. "They're so dirty, hungry, and bewildered." Many families are living in caves, she reported.

In planning recreation projects for the United States armed forces, Miss Wilson's past dramatic experience has proved of great value. She is a graduate of the Leland Powers School of the Theater and has acted on the stage professionally. In 1938 she began work with the Monitor, continuing in advertising and stenographic work until January of this year, when she resigned to enter the Red Cross. Her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Francis V. Bulfinch, live in Dover.

No Down-Payment on Homes For Veterans Has Bank Backing

The Real Estate Week

A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

G. I. Joe is going to move into his postwar house without having to wait until he accumulates a down payment under the provisions of a Congressional act for servicemen which today received the whole-hearted indorsement of the conservative Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League.

In a letter to the League's 183 members, Warner M. Allen, Executive Secretary, urged every institution to openly express its willingness to participate in the operation of the "G. I. Bill of Rights" which makes possible the immediate postwar purchase of homes by honorably discharged war veterans.

While warning that there are limitations which will automatically exclude certain servicemen who cannot show reasonable ability to meet mortgage payments, the Bank League official anticipated a stimulus to building from the act approximating a postwar housing boom.

Broad Program

Mr. Allen characterized the serviceman's Bill of Rights as including the broadest home buying program yet sponsored by a government that has shown itself intent upon the promotion of "homes for all."

Under the postwar program, he anticipated that as much as $16,000,000,000 in loans would be made to war veterans for buying homes. Hence he felt it urgent for co-operative banks to get into this type of loan "if they intend to maintain a normal flow of postwar business."

In getting in on the bottom rung of the program, Mr. Allen said, co-operative banks will have an unusual opportunity for securing their place in the postwar boom. If properly administered, he saw no reason why it should not be possible to select returning veterans capable of buying homes without the ready cash for down payments.

Loan Conditions

Co-operative banks were directed by Mr. Allen to Title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act recently signed by President Roosevelt referring to "loans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms and business property." Here the act specifies that if G. I. Joe can qualify through the Federal Housing Administration for the usual mortgage loan, the Federal government itself will guarantee 100 per cent of the additional loan required for a down payment.

In effect, the banks will make the down payment for the serviceman with the government agreeing to make up the bank's losses should the veteran fail in meeting his mortgage payments. The down payment thus becomes part of the general mortgage.

Inquiries as to the regulations are already beginning to come in from the ranks of the 1,000,000 servicemen discharged to date, which are being swelled at the rate of some 60,000 a month.

FHA Guarantee

The loans the government will guarantee for down payment will run up to $2,000, but cannot exceed 20 per cent of the total purchase price. Thus, the FHA would insure an $8,000 mortgage on a $10,000 house, while the government would insure the other $2,000. On a $6,000 house, the best the government would guarantee would be $1,200 or 20 per cent of the purchase price.

But in the case of the $6,000 house, the FHA would guarantee the $4,800. As for a $12,000 house, the government would allow a guarantee of only $2,000, the FHA would guarantee only 80 per cent, or $9,600, and the veteran would have to raise the other $400. But it is not expected that servicemen's demands will exceed or equal $10,000 as a rule.

"The potentialities for stimulating building through this program are staggering," declared Mr. Allen. "It is a new idea and a promising one, and I urge all co-operative banks to lend their facilities toward putting the idea over. There are adequate safeguards against the veteran getting in over his head. And the builder and the loaning agency are similarly protected."

Since co-operative banks do not consider the FHA as a permanent agency, they would rather see the Bill of Rights handled by Veterans' Bureaus which are permanently functioning units of government, Mr. Allen concluded.

Nursery School Head Appointed

Appointment of Miss Elizabeth M. Staub of Brookline as Director of the Ruggles Street Nursery School of Roxbury has been announced by Dr. Abigail A. Eliot, Director of the Nursery Training School of Boston. Miss Staub succeeds Miss Martha H. Chandler, who is now director of student teaching at the Nursery Training School.

A graduate of Simmons College and the Training School, Miss Staub had been Miss Chandler's assistant since 1942. Formerly she was head of the nursery school of the Woodfield Children's Village, Bridgeport, Conn.

Other appointments which have been announced are those of Ellis Spear, 3d. of Newton, as instructor in natural science, Nursery Training School, and Mrs. Annice H. Post of Lewiston, Pa., a Wheelock College alumna, as head of the resident house on Marlborough Street, Boston.

State Branch Of A. F. of L. Hits at P.A.C.

Continued from Page 1

them from favoring the President, I should not be surprised to see a resolution endorsing him put in and carried at the convention of the State Federation opening Aug. 7 in Springfield. But there are no plans to this end.

"We are more than likely to do something on the governorship. The Boston Central Labor Union has already endorsed Mayor Tobin. I don't know whether the State Federation of labor will act. The labor record of Horace T. Cahill, the Republican candidate, is none too hot. I don't think we'll take any position on the Senatorship.

"Our biggest fight will be made to defeat Clarence A. Barnes for Attorney General. Without doubt we shall urge a vote for Frank Kelly, the Democratic nominee. Thirty years ago Mr. Barnes began with a bad labor record, and he went out of his way at the last legislature to pick a fight with labor.

Three Measures

"One of his three bills called for licensing labor unions, another prohibiting political contributions by labor organizations, and a third forbad the issuance of labor permits by labor unions. The first two were beaten. We had no objection to the purpose of the third but didn't like the way it was written. When it was modified we did not oppose its passage. Mr. Barnes' presence on the Republican ticket can only weaken it.

The State Federation will hold to its traditional policy of defeating enemies and rewarding friends, Mr. Wilkinson added.

"When we find a good Republican we endorse him," he said. "Our nonpartisan policy means that we will not tie ourselves up to the Democratic or the Republican party. We endorse exclusively on a candidate's labor voting record.

"While efforts have been made by the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O. to get A. F. of L. units in Massachusetts to join with them, we are standing strictly apart. No responsible A. F. of L. group of significance here has hooked up with the C. I. O."

Political sentiment in the A. F. of L., which is much older in Massachusetts than the C. I. O., is very conservative. Its influence in the past has shown itself more effective as a rule in fighting some candidate to whom organized labor was hostile than in promoting candidacies.

The A. F. of L. leaders recognize that their people are very much inclined to vote as they choose when they get in the ballot box and outside of the instances in which the labor world is particularly interested generally have made no great political push.

War Production Committees Named

To help in getting "must" programs of war production up to schedule in New England, formation of two committees is announced in a joint statement from the War Production Board and the War Manpower Commission.

The Manpower Priorities Committee is designed to assure proper distribution of manpower to the critical and most essential war plants. Leon J. J. Kowal, area Director of the WMC, is chairman.

The Modified Area Production Urgency Committee is purposed to advise the WMC of the relative urgency of the war plants in this area, to redistribute production by contract placement and subcontracting from plants which are behind schedule or which have backlogs, particularly on "must" programs, to other plants that have open capacity, and to review authorizations for materials to increase production which will require additional manpower. Henry B. Ahlberg, manager of the regional production department of the WPB, is chairman of this committee.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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Both Major Parties in N. Y. Await Primaries Outcome

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28 — With a Republican victory smile which Gov. John W. Bricker, Vice-Presidential nominee, brought to New York yesterday from his Albany meeting with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey as a new accelerent at Republican National Committee headquarters, State organization affairs of both major parties marked time pending Thursday's Aug. 3, Congressional primaries and Aug. 8 State Committee meetings to nominate candidates for United States Senator and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Meanwhile, in the lull of leading political news here, campaign organization matters in independent New Deal headquarters took precedence as the Sidney Hillman-headed American Labor Party presented its 1944 State program highly critical of Dewey administration policy and the right-wing Liberal Party added the name of Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr to its list of vice-chairmen.

Sees G. O. P. Year

Returning to Ohio via New York City, both Governor and Mrs. Bricker saw the press here late yesterday, the former to renew his prediction that this is a "Republican year," putting his home State of Ohio that he has thrice swept for the Governorship confidently in the Dewey-Bricker column, and voicing optimism that the ticket would carry all 26 states now under Republican administration.

"The American people want a change, and they are going to have a change," he said at the Hotel Roosevelt national headquarters, where he conferred with Herbert Brownell, Jr., National Chairman.

Mrs. Bricker told her press conference that her bags will stay packed for her husband's campaign travels, having already accompanied him on a 3,000-mile swing through 34 States thus far this year.

Mrs. Bricker Gives Views

Under questioning, she stressed conviction that the nation's women were "going to give every encouragement that amounts to insistence that a durable peace plan be formulated," as was natural, she added, seeing that many of them had been asked "to give twice to war."

The American Labor Party, latterly reorganized with left-wing collaboration as New York entity of the Hillman National Political Action Committee premises its State campaign blue-print upon criticism of the Dewey Governorship as having "failed signally to maintain the Democratic pace" of 20 years of Democratic Governors.

Made public by Hyman Blumberg, Party Secretary, leading program recommendations are:

Immediate planning for reconversion of industry; stronger enforcement of price, rent, and rationing controls; extension of the child-care program to aid working mothers; setting up of a State fair employment practices committee in a comprehensive program to eliminate racial and religious discrimination; greater safeguards in behalf of women and children in industry; stabilized city-State fiscal relationships, and accelerated low-cost public housing.

Regime Under Fire

In the realm of a State war government, the Party urges immediate steps to meet the problems of industry cut-backs, and postwar reconversion and construction, and a State aid system for returning veterans to include adequate financial grants for interrupted educational and vocational training, loans to underwrite their enterprise in small business and job placement agencies.

The Dewey regime comes under A. L. P. fire in the Blumberg platform outline for having "created a huge and idle State surplus by stripping the social service of the State, particularly the schools, and denying aid to impoverished cities; failed to accept the simplified Federal war ballot; ignored the mounting threat of racial and religious discrimination by sweeping aside the constructive recommendations of his own commission."

"As leader of the State War Council created to deal with the war emergencies," the Blumberg statement continues, "Governor Dewey, despite his claim for State action rather than for Federal controls, failed to meet the problems of consumer protection at home. He has not prepared the governmental groundwork for full employment after the war, or a sufficiently comprehensive program for the assistance of the returned veterans."

Party Conflict

Coincidentally, Dr. Niebuhr's alignment with the Liberal Party leadership signaled anew the conflict between this new progressive group and the A. L. P. as newly constituted on the issue that the latter now represents an alliance with the disbanded Communist Party. Both parties are in the field for the Roosevelt-Truman Democratic national ticket, but the Liberal Party is an insurgency by the erstwhile right-wing Labor Party leadership.

A professor at Union Theological Seminary and President of the Union for Democratic Action, Dr. Niebuhr is a member of the National Citizens' Political Action Committee doing "a very important work in the nation," but is aligning himself with the Liberal Party in New York, because, "with many labor and nonlabor progressives," he believes "that the alignment between Communist and political action forces in this State, as represented in the American Labor Party, was a grave error."

His acceptance of the Liberal Party Vice-Chairmanship was contained in a letter to Dr. John L. Childs, Chairman.

"I think the program upon which the Liberal Party has embarked is statesmanlike and that the leadership which you have given it is of the highest order," he wrote.

Pause in Campaign Activities

Associated Press

Bricker Family Scene

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Republican vice-presidential nominee (center), and Mrs. Bricker (left) pause in garden of Governor's Mansion while their son Jack takes movies of them.

Ford Denies Any Dealings With Pelley

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP) — Henry Ford has issued a vigorous denial that he promised financial support to a plan to "alter the course of American history in the next two or four years,"—a plan outlined in a letter introduced in evidence in the mass sedition trial.

The letter, purportedly written in 1941 by William Dudley Pelley, a defendant, to Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, U. S. A. (retired), said the writer wanted to share his information with Mr. Ford, Charles A. Lindbergh, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, and General Moseley. It said that "Mr. Ford is definitely interested in the preliminary material . . . and has implied that he would put a million dollars behind our gesture. . . ."

Outside the courtroom yesterday, a Ford spokesman charged that the statement of the writer, as concerned Mr. Ford, was a "malicious lie" and that Mr. Ford "has never seen Pelley or Moseley and the former was thrown out of the office building at Dearborn when he attempted to obtain funds."

The letter gave no other details except to state that Mr. Lindbergh's support was sought for the "glamours," General Moseley's to convince the Army of the writer's sincerity, and Senator Wheeler's to get the "necessary Government tasks" done.

In Atlanta, Ga., General Moseley declared: "I have no recollection of ever having received any such letter from Mr. Pelley and I know absolutely nothing of the plan referred to.

"In the past I have received masses of letters, and many visitors have tried to reach me. This could not be avoided regardless of the purport of the letters or the integrity or patriotism of the visitors."

New Hiring Rule Seen Putting Workers Where Most Needed

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Manpower Chairman, said today the new hiring regulations which took effect July 1 seem to be accomplishing their purpose of directing available workers to jobs where they are most needed in the war effort.

Preliminary reports from 43 metropolitan areas for the week ended July 15 show the United States Employment Service is referring about 24 per cent more workers to essential jobs than before.

He said no information is yet available regarding the trend of employment in essential establishments, pending reports from the employers themselves.

But he declared the preliminary results "appeared to demonstrate that we are now in a better position to expedite the orderly placement of workers in jobs where they are most needed," and said, "This is a big step forward in the handling of the manpower problem and will undoubtedly help to bring about desired results in production of war goods and extension of essential services."

The new regulations greatly increased the number of workers who cannot change jobs without referral by the United States Employment Service.

Mr. McNutt said the early reports also indicate a sharp increase in the referral of workers from labor surplus to labor shortage areas.

Dewey Opposed to Fish For Alleged Racial Remark

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York announced opposition today to the re-election of Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican, who is running in the 29th New York Congressional District, on the ground that Mr. Fish had raised "racial and religious issues."

In a statement dictated to reporters by James C. Hagerty, Mr. Dewey's Press Secretary, the G. O. P. presidential nominee said:

"Two years ago I publicly opposed the nomination and election of Congressman Fish. Statements attributed to him confirm my judgment expressed at that time.

"Anyone who injects a racial or religious issue into a political campaign is guilty of a disgraceful, un-American act.

"I have always fought that kind of thing all my life and always will regardless of partisan consideration. I have never accepted the support of any such individual and I never shall."

Fish Backs Ticket

The Congressman, who announced recently he would support the national Republican ticket, was quoted by Mr. Hagerty as having been interviewed by the New York Post and having told a reporter for that paper that "the Jews are more or less for the New Deal, unfortuntaely."

Advised in New York of Mr. Dewey's statement, Mr. Fish issued this statement:

"When I referred to the fact that the people of Jewish origin are largely in favor of the New Deal, I stated a fact that everybody knows. I made no attacks whatsoever and never have on the Jewish people. I have never been anti-Semitic. What I stated was just the plain truth—that the Jewish voters are largely for the New Deal and President Roosevelt.

"The people in my district will choose their own candidate in the primary on Aug. 1 regardless of outside interference from Mr. Dewey or anybody else. I am for the election of the Dewey-Bricker ticket and will support it loyally as a Republican, but, nevertheless, the Republicans in my district will renominate me for Congress by a very large majority next Tuesday.

Knock Is a Boost

"The fact that Mr. Dewey has given out this statement will tend to increase my majority as the people of my district resent any outside political interference and are thoroughly competent to choose their own candidates. Evidently Mr. Dewey misunderstood what I said and must have been badly misinformed."

Mr. Hagerty read a telegram which said the New York paper had attributed the following to Mr. Fish:

"If you want more on that, they (Jewish people) are for Roosevelt and the New Deal. I think it would be much better for them if they split their vote between the two major parties. I don't think a single group should go all out one way or the other and I note from the votes of the Jewish districts in New York City that the big majority of the Jews are for the New Deal."

Mr. Hagerty said that, asked to comment on a previously published question that he would carry every town in his district except Fallsburgh, "because it is 90 per cent a certain people," Mr. Fish told the Post reporter:

"Anyone who knows Fallsburgh knows what Fallsburgh is. I don't think that needs amplification."

The statement on Mr. Fish was the first made by Mr. Dewey since his nomination concerning prospective support by any Republican for the national ticket.

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, the vice-presidential nominee, said at a press conference here July 26 that the support of all elements willing to vote for the Republican ticket would be welcomed as far as he was concerned. Mr. Dewey made no comment at that time.

In opposing Mr. Fish's renomination and re-election two years ago, Mr. Dewey, then a candidate for Governor, said that if he were a resident of Mr. Fish's district he would not vote for him.

Argentine Mob Backs Farrell Foreign Policy

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 28 (AP)—Several thousand persons, voicing approval of the Government's foreign policy with shouts of "Argentines yes, Yankees no," participated last night in an orderly demonstration during which a noise bomb exploded in front of the building occupied by the newspaper La Nacion.

The crowd assembled first in front of the U. S. Embassy where, as a precaution, women employees had been sent home early. The explosion, which injured no one but shattered a shop window, occurred as the main demonstration was moving toward the Foreign Ministry, several blocks away.

Numerous organizations sponsored the demonstration, which came 24 hours after Gen. Orlando Peluffo, Foreign Minister, in a radio speech had said Argentina would continue her present foreign policy, criticized officially by the United States as favoring the Axis.

(A dispatch from Montevideo said travelers arriving from Buenos Aires brought with them copies of a manifesto circulated by the Argentine Federation of University Students protesting against the internal and foreign policies of the present regime.)

From the U. S. Embassy the crowd paraded through the principal shopping street to the Foreign Ministry, where President Farrell appeared on a balcony and acknowledged cheers.

Peluffo Opens Way

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 28 (AP)—Three of the biggest morning newspapers in Buenos Aires devoted their main editorials today to Foreign Minister Gen. Orlando Peluffo's defense of Argentina's foreign policy and the trend was that his statement may open the way to an understanding with the United States.

Taking advantage of the announcement that the newspapers were free to discuss national policies, La Prensa said that if the newspapers had been free since December, 1941, the present situation would have been avoided and added that while parts of General Peluffo's speech may be debatable it was evident his was a cool allegation with "the obvious design that a solution may be found."

China Promises Rich Field For U. S. Trade After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—Presently revising its laws about foreign trade, China expects to be "an open market with abundant opportunities" for American investment and enterprise after the war, Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, told a group of businessmen and civic leaders here last night.

Recalling that the United States devoted most of its attention in the past to the religious and cultural fields in China—thus lagging far behind Great Britain and Japan in the matter of investments—Dr. Kung said he hoped this country would avail itself of these opportunities on the basis of its traditional friendship with China.

"In the postwar period there is every reason to believe that the United States will play a much larger part in the economic sphere," he said. "International trade and investment, I can assure you, are like a plant which grows best, blooms most beautifully, and bears fruit most beautifully when grown in the soil of trust and confidence, good will and genuine friendship."

China Lays Foundation

Dr. Kung noted that China, after she had signed the Mutual Aid Agreement, had laid down the basic principles of legislation to carry it out, adopting a resolution to the effect that its laws on foreign trade and investment should be revised along liberal principles and modern commercial practices.

"The state will undertake only those enterprises which are reserved by law," he added. "Most of them will be enterprises which cannot be operated privately with profit. Free private enterprises will be encouraged by the Government and protected by an independent judiciary."

Dr. Kung, who headed China's delegation to the United Nations Monetary Conference in Bretton Woods, N. H., spoke to about 1,300 guests at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel under the auspices of the China-American Council of Commerce and Industry.

He was welcomed by Charles Edison, former Governor of New Jersey, who said that the dinner was significant "because it is evidence that American business and industrial leaders have the vision to see their opportunities for cooperation with China and that leaders of China want our cooperation."

Dr. Kung expressed his gratification by the action of this country in abolishing extraterritoriality in China, in repealing the Chinese Exclusion Laws, and for the wholehearted reception that was extended by Americans to Madame Chiang Kai-shek during her visit here last year.

Even Closer Friendship

Nothing that Chinese-American relations have always been cordial, Dr. Kung declared that while they were never more so today, after the war—when China has begun to repeat the benefits of an industrial revolution—collaboration between the two nations will assume even greater importance.

He explained, however, that China will remain essentially an agricultural country, her productive enterprises supplementing those of other countries "so that a brisk trade will ensue. Present successful co-operation in the prosecution of the war, will, in his opinion, lead to even more effective co-operation in the organization of peace.

"As I talk to you now, I have in mind a visual picture of China's economic development in the near future," he continued. "It is a beautiful picture, I can see the smoke rising from our factories in many cities in China, beclouding the setting sun.

"I can see the sturdy Chinese farmers toiling in the fields of their ancestors, not with the crude implements of old days, but with new agricultural tools which you have employed to such great adtage. I can see new networks of railroads, highways, steamships and airways stretching across the Asiatic Continent and linking our cities with other parts of the world."

Dr. Kung held that in the postwar world a prosperous China will not only be a good market, but it will also be a necessary condition for the maintenance of peace in the Far East, an end which, he believes, both countries can look toward with courage and confidence.

Keeping Cool in Capital

The air conditioning plant for the Capitol Senate, and House office buildings at Washington has a daily refrigeratinn capacity equivalent to the melting of a block of ice 50 feet by 50 feet—or the height of a seven-story building.

Dewey's 'Casual' Campaign Follows Carefully Laid Plan

Continued from Page 1

lationist candidacy of Representative Hamilton Fish of his own State whom he opposed two years ago.

Now it doesn't need to be said more than once or twice that the Governor knows the score at all times, and the present approach which he is making toward his bid for the Presidency is deliberate.

It is plain he is seeking to accomplish three things during this pre-campaign period:

1. He is seeking to create the impression of a calm, unhurried, purposeful political leader keenly aware of the great problems which confront the nation and determined to master his own proposed solutions before he speaks.

2. He is seeking to demonstrate to the electorate that it is more important that he should be engaged in working on these problems than that he should be talking about them, and he intends to refrain from defining his own stand so sharply that he cuts off potential support or forecloses the widest possible area of agreement among his potential supporters.

3. He is seeking to develop the maximum of Party unity behind his presidential program before he actually begins his public campaign. This is the reason for the multitudinous conferences he is having with congressional and other Party associates. He knows that in the past two Republican campaigns there have been manifest disagreements on policy within the Party and he realizes the handicap which these disagreements imposed upon the nominee in gaining the confidence of the voters.

Issues May Change

Finally, Governor Dewey is holding his political fire because he senses that the issues which he might try primarily to identify himself with now may well not be the issues which will be engrossing the nation later and on which the election may turn. The trend of the war is bound to be a factor in the shaping the character of his campaign and Mr. Dewey does not intend to key his appeal prematurely to a state of affairs which may be subject to substantial change.

For all of these reasons it is to be seen that, whether right or wrong, there is a considered policy behind the Governor's superficially casual campaign technique.

Mr. Dewey's extreme devotion to the "no comment" approach to all topical controversial questions may or may not prove to be well-advised, but Mr. Dewey is doing nothing casually. He is unhurried and deliberate. He may or may not find his approach effective in the last analysis, but, right or wrong, it is carefully calculated and intentional.

Postwar Threedex Commuter Coach Is Announced by Pullman-Standard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 28—Plans for a postwar railroad coach designed to carry 112 passengers or one and one third times the capacity of today's typical commuter coach were made public today when the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company unveiled drawings of its Threedex commuter coach.

The new coach will provide the short-distance commuter with comforts and conveniences that are now available only in luxury streamliners, officials of the Pullman-Standard Company said.

In announcing the new coach Ellis W. Test, assistant to the President in charge of Engineering and Research, said that the Threedex coach is "no starry-eyed dream."

"It is a soundly designed, practical railway car. We are prepared to build it just as soon as war conditions permit the release of materials by the War Production Board."

In explaining the coach's name, Mr. Test said that it was derived from the three separate levels in the car. Passengers will enter at either side on a middle level (which is the same as the floor level of present coaches) and ascend a central stairway to the top deck of seats or descend one of two side stairways to the lower deck.

Arrangement of seats on the top deck is similar to that in present double seats on each side of a center aisle providing room for 52 passengers. On the lower level two rows of 22 outward-facing seats accommodate another 44 riders.

There also are four game rooms, two at each end of the coach on the middle level, for 16 more commuters. Here on tables and facing seats tomorrow's commuters will be able to play bridge en route to work.

Among the features of the Threedex commuter coach are its four washrooms. There are two at each end of the car.

Another convenience Pullman-Standard engineers have included for the postwar suburbanite is a baggage rack on the lower level behind the central stairway. On this shelf, out of the way of other passengers, the commuter can place his luggage whenever he goes to the office prepared to leave town before returning home.

Wide windows on each deck flood the car with daylight. General artificial illumination is supplemented with special focused lighting at the reading level in each seat.

New Yorkers Given Civics Lessons In Display to Draw Women to Polls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—Something new in teaching civics is under way here, with the Fifth Avenue show windows of Lord & Taylor specially designed to get out the women's vote this fall.

Life-sized tableaux of homemakers at work provide the backdrop for tersely phrased legends and posters bearing such messages as "Your vote is part of the care you give your children."

Lord & Taylor officials said the windows, officially unveiled yesterday, were planned as a specific reminder of primary day, Aug. 1, adding that estimates see women comprising 60 per cent of the electorate this fall.

"Your ballot has the power to elect the Congress you want, to decide the peace you want," one poster says, calling upon women to vote in the primaries, Aug. 1, 3 p. m. to 10 p. m., admonishing those who are not enrolled voters, "Don't let it happen again."

A chain-store scene appeared to attract most attention today, offering a view of ripening peaches and well-stocked shelves of canned goods and causing such spectator comments as, "When they finish canning in there, they can come over to our house." "Your vote is part of the shopping you do for your family" is the message of the tableau.

Dr. Harvey W. Cox

ATLANTA, Ga., July 28 (AP)—Dr. Harvey Warren Cox, who passed on here yesterday, had served as President of Emory University for 22 years.

In addition to expanding Emory's physical plant, Dr. Cox built up its endowment to four times the amount it was when he became President.

A native of Birmingham, Ill., he entered Nebraska Wesleyan University from which he was graduated in 1902. After serving on the faculty for several years, Dr. Cox entered Harvard in 1909 as an Assistant Professor of Philosophy. From 1916 to 1920, he was Dean of the Teachers College at the University of Florida.

Dr. Cox retired as President of Emory in 1942, and became Chancellor, but kept an active interest in the University and served it in an advisory capacity.

Rail Travel Seen Easing; Rationing Now Unlikely

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Passenger travel on railroads appears to be easing off a bit, officials of the Office of Defense Transportation and the Association of American Railroads opined last night, although they had no statistics with which to supplement their expressed beliefs.

With an indicated drop in passenger travel, possibly in response to the current campaign of the ODT to discourage nonessential civilian use of war-burdened railroads, it appeared unlikely that it would be necessary to resort to any formal system of travel rationing, they said.

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Cary Grant's New Film—Art—Plays and Players—Letter From Hollywood

'Once Upon a Time' Comes To the State and Orpheum

Whimsey, which is far from being a term of derogation, perhaps describes the quality of "Once Upon a Time" better than fantasy. For back of the new film at the State and Orpheum is an imaginative idea about a small boy who had for a pet a caterpillar that danced when "Yes Sir, That's My Baby" was played on a harmonica. The story is built around the incredulity of the adults who were introduced to this strange phenomenon and the objections of the youngster when a theatrical producer attempted to exploit the caterpillar for his own financial advantage.

Possibly the screen is too realistic a medium to handle with entire success such delicate material. It may be that the fact that Cary Grant, though he plays his part well, has the leading role, tends to throw the emphasis in the wrong direction. For he, of course, is one of the adults, and the center of interest is in the fanciful world of a child. Or perhaps the tendency to bear down too heavily on the astonishment of newspapermen, natural history experts, and plain policemen helps to build up an air of artificiality. A simpler production might have been more effective.

But as it stands the film does have its points. Much of its appealing quality now comes from the performance of Ted Donaldson as the lad who found the amazing caterpillar. Through most of the story he acts with a likable simplicity and a boyish determination to safeguard his juvenile rights. Only once does he seem to overdo his part, and that is when he is plunged into a highly emotional scene.

Mr. Grant is amusing as the theater man, who when his fortunes were at their lowest ebb thought he had found a solution to his financial problems in the boy's unique caterpillar. He, too, has some difficult moments, when the promoter plans first to deceive the youngster and then to enforce his will on the youngster. But he has the skill to weave them into a characterization which leaves a favorable final impression.

Jimmy Gleason adds considerably to the humorous implications of the tale with his hard-boiled manner. The players of the incredulous newspapermen and the natural scientists, set forth with a touch of satire, help to fill in the amusing background.

Janet Blair, as the sister of the small boy, has a difficult assignment. Her role is vague and the suggestion of romance which is worked into her part seems to be more a loose thread than an integral part of the pattern. But she is an attractive actress and her presence contributes to the decorative effect of the film.

The other feature is a musical romance, "Stars on Parade," with Larry Parks and Lynn Merrick as the principal players. E. F. M.

On the Esplanade

"Jack Tar" March ... Sousa
Overture to "Die Fledermaus" ... Strauss
Ave Maria ... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Solo Violin: Gaston Elcus
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ... Saint-Saens
Russian Sailors' Dance from "The Red Poppy" ... Gliere
Suite from "Carmen" ... Bizet
"Girls of Baden," Waltzes ... Komzak
Salute to Our Fighting Forces
Arranged by Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale: recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime; music.
4:45 p. m.—Music by Cugat.
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
7:00 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
7:30 p. m.—The Carol Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR and WMTW

3:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Terry's Tunes.
7:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel.
7:45 p. m.—Saipan Invasion: recording.
8:00 p. m. to 9:15 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
9:15 p. m.—Sign off.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, July 30

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Barton MacLane, Frank McHugh, and Robert Ryan

In "Marine Raiders," which will be shown at a benefit performance at the Keith Memorial, Tuesday, Aug. 1. Proceeds will go to the rehabilitation fund of the Marine Corps League.

Greek Island Embroideries

In the textile corridor to the right of the rotunda in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, there is a display of embroideries by the Greek island people. The textiles are selected from the large collection recently presented to the Museum by Elizabeth Day McCormick.

This was a peasant art which differed from the schooled art of the Greek mainland. The embroideries were made by housekeepers for household use. In moments free from domestic chores, they could pick up a needle and carry on. The designs were of their own invention, or better were typical themes and motives passed down from one generation to another. Peasant artists are by nature conservative. They are content to do as their forefathers have done.

The embroideries are of the period of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Islanders were free of the influences on the mainland brought by invaders and conquerors. Their insular life was favorable for the preservation of traditions. They were still subject to pirate raids, and they lived huddled closely together for mutual protection. Indeed, a whole family would live in one large room, in which the chief articles of furniture were a large bed and chest. The bed became the object of garniture, and the deft fingers of mother and daughter embroidered cushions, valances, and canopies.

Although all the embroideries were made of silk on linen, there were variations in style. There is a specimen, for example, from the Dodecanese Islands, a sleeve solidly embroidered in red and green. The designs of this group of islands are notable for inventive and bold handling of geometric patterns. From the Ionian Islands, there are cushion covers handsomely worked in many colors of cross stitch. The pattern is lively, with fantastic birds and vestigial plant forms. The vividness of the Ionic motives and the rhythmic dispensation of details would appeal to modern French painters like Henri Matisse and Picasso, who have tried to emulate the spontaneity of such peasant design. Portrayed imaginatively is a horseman (a prince?) and attendants surrounded by a profusion of birds and animals. This may be a scene of the hunt, for it does recall, without resembling, Persian miniatures of that subject.

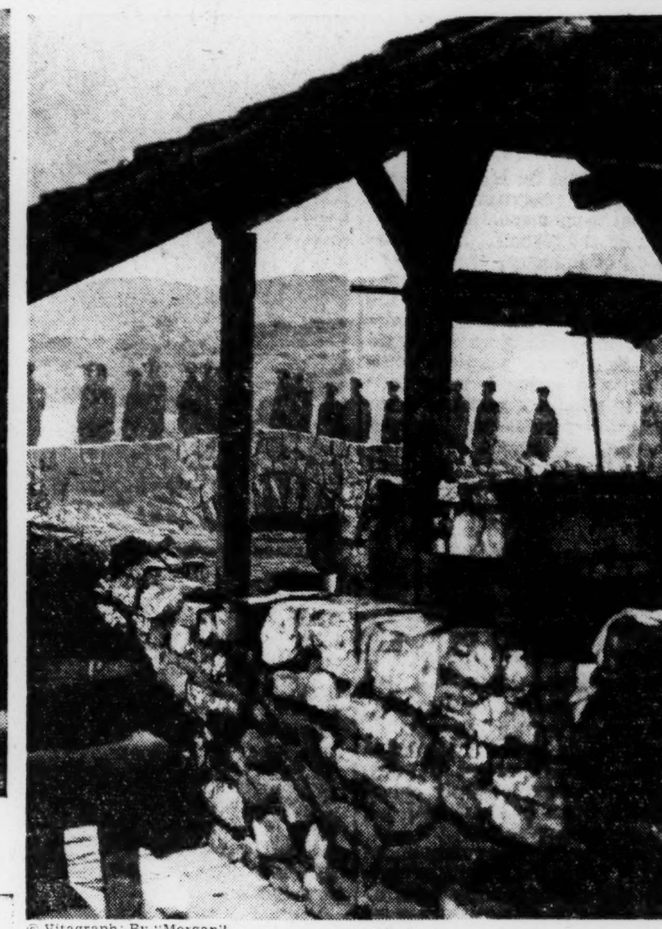
The embroideries from Janinna show textiles of the mainland. The stitching is compact, and the pattern of leaves and roses has been influenced by the beautiful brocades manufactured on the Continent. Janinna had already felt the grip of foreign influence.

Less and less peasant embroidery has been made on the Greek Islands as ideas and manufactures and machine-made things have come from the mainland. It is tragic to reflect that a long tradition of unknown duration is lapsing in our own era. The embroideries that survive, such as these at the Museum, should consequently be prized the more. D. A.

"The Story of Dr. Wassell" is doing so well at the Rivoli Theater, New York, that its engagement has been extended to 12 weeks. It will be followed by "Till We Meet Again," with Ray Milland and Barbara Britton, which in turn will be succeeded on Sept. 19 by "Frenchman's Creek," an elaborate filming of Daphne Du Maurier's novel, starring Joan Fontaine and Arthur de Cordova.

Joseph Cotten

To be seen at the Exeter beginning Sunday with Ingrid Bergman and Charles Boyer in "Gaslight."



© Vitagraph; By "Morgan"

Detail From 'The Corn Is Green'

Miners coming home from work in a scene from the film version of Emlyn Williams' play.

Bette Davis In Barrymore Role in Film

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hollywood, Calif.

Warner Brothers have launched Emlyn Williams' "The Corn Is Green" as a picture. Bette Davis is starred. The studio explains that it missed a chance to buy the play some years ago when one of the Warner brothers was in London and saw it there.

The film is similar in many respects to the Twentieth Century-Fox picture, "How Green Was My Valley," and comparisons will be inevitable. Yet the part of Miss Moffat, which Ethel Barrymore played on the stage, is so well suited to Miss Davis, the studio decided, that the comparisons were risked.

Miss Davis herself considers the story one of her strongest vehicles, and while aware that Miss Barrymore has made it familiar to a great many people, she believes that she can make a distinctive picture. She has assumed an English accent for the role.

As with most Welsh stories on the screen there will be a strong background of Welsh songs. Among these will be the Welsh national anthem, "Captain Morgan," "The Yellow Cream," "There's" My Sweetheart," "Watching the Wheat," "Comrades in Arms," and "New Year's Night." "Comrades In Arms" will be the only one sung in English. More than 200 persons, including 40 children, will be used in the group singing, and the songs will be without instrumental accompaniment.

Tudor Williams, known for his work with Welsh music of all sorts, will be musical supervisor, and Dudley Chambers will be in charge of the vocal arrangements.

In the cast with Miss Davis will be John Dall, Joan Lorring, Rosalind Ivan, Nigel Bruce, Mildred Dunnock, Rhys Williams, Gwyneth Hughes, Billy Roy, Gene Ross, Leslie Vincent, and Tony Ellis—and a number of others yet to be cast.

Irving Rapper, director, says he chose so many unknowns for his cast—there are only four who have been in pictures before—because he wanted to emphasize as much as possible the unfamiliarity of the people Miss Moffat meets in the small Welsh town where she goes to live. Some of the players are from the New York cast, and Mr. Rapper believes this has a double advantage for him. They are not known to film audiences, and they are already familiar with the Welsh dialect which will be used.

Both the studio and Miss Davis (who have a great deal to say these days about her pictures) believe they have in John Dall, who plays the role of a young Welsh miner, one of the finds of the year. Mr. Dall has had a good deal of stock experience, and found popularity as the result of his work in both the New York and Chicago companies of "The Eve of St. Mark." He is making his picture debut.

Joan Lorring's father sent her to this country in 1939 from Hong Kong, where he was in business. He is now a prisoner of the Japanese.

Maureen O'Hara, Paul Henreid, and Walter Slezak will have the leading roles in an RKO-Radio Technicolor picture, "The Spanish Main."

On the Stage

"Calico Wedding," which has been announced for a tryout at the Wilbur in Boston beginning Aug. 28 with Leonora Corbett to head the cast, is a play by Sheridan Gibney, which Grace George will direct, and which Stanley Gilkey is producing. The plot is said to be about a wife who feels that her husband is too much involved in his work to pay sufficient attention to her. Originally the play was called "Up the Garden Path" and Jed Harris had the rights to it in 1931. Revisions are being made.

Film rights to John Van Druten's "The Voice of the Turtle" have been acquired by Warner Brothers, according to the New York Times, for a down payment of $600,000 and a percentage of the film's gross receipts.

Walter Huston will appear as the blustering colonel in the Warner screen version of "Pillar to Post," a New York stage play of last season. William Prince, Ida Lupino, and Barbara Brown are also to be in the cast.

Connolly to Direct

Marc Connolly will come East as soon as he finishes his present film assignment, a fantasy for Cary Grant, to direct "Hope For The Best," the William McCleery comedy which Jean Dalrymple will present in the early fall.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:15 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOA, 5.98 meg., 50.13 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Sitting on the Fence, Nat Gubbins. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"William Holt Reports." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Radio Theater. Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—United States Army Band. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

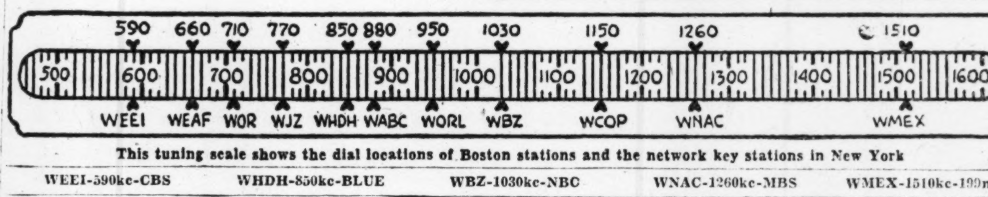
Christian Science Program For Sunday, July 30

2:30 p. m. — WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Telegraphic reports:	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Boston Red Sox-De-	News service
3:30	News: Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	troit Tigers baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	**Saipan Invasion**	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	from Detroit	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music; Songs	"Backstage Wife"	Telegraphic reports:	News; Guy Lombardo.
4:15	guest stars; Songs	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Boston Red Sox-De-	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
4:30	Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	troit Tigers baseball	Count Basie's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; News	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'	from Detroit	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc	Easy Rhythms	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	Hawaii, 1950; Music	Music; Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell: sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	Ted Steele: Novatones	**The Worlds Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	"Blondie": comedy sk.	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Bob Chester's Orch
7:15	We Who Dream: dr	"Blondie": comedy sk.	News of the World	Parade; 'Terry's Tunes'	News service
7:30	Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger":	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: Variety
7:45	soloist; orchestra.	western drama	Frontline Headlines	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:00	Chas Ruggles; Cass	Paul Neilson, news	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Daley: var. show	"Parker Family": dr.	**Graham; Dr. F. Black**	Return of Nick Carter.	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Service to the	Meet Your Navy: music	"The Adventures of the	**'Freedom of Opportuni-**	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	Front": dr.; News	var. show: Interviews	Thin Man": drama	**ty': drama; guests**	Doug Garron's Orch
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time: F. Munn:	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Haydn**
9:15	norant": comedy.	"Gang Busters": sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Screen Test"	**Quartet Society**
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Del Courtney's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing: Quiz	**Classical Album: Haydn**
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.: Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter.	Show: J. R. King, mc	**Quartet Society**
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	Earl Godwin, news	'Boston Blackie': drama	Network sports	News service
10:15	riety show; orch.	Ted Malone, talk	starring Chester Morris	Network sports	Beyond Victory
10:30	**Stage Door Canteen**	Silver Nocturne	Bill Stern: Gene Tierney	Network sports	Sam Donahue's Orch
10:45	**Carmen Miranda**	Silver Nocturne	**Talk on Small Business**	Network sports	Benny Goodman's Orch
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	**Saipan Invasion: record**	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
11:30	Les Brown's Orch.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Day's End: music
11:45	Les Brown's Orch	Concert Miniature: News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade".	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Music; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	Saturday Frolic, with	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather.	The King's Men	Herb Lewis; music	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Organ recital; News	Musical Time Table
8:30	Victory Notes	Melody Time	News commentator	**Saipan Invasion: record**	Musical Time Table
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Musical Time Table
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	John Seagle, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Week End Medley	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	WEEI Food Fair.	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz; Farm-Home
10:00	**'Youth on Parade':**	**'Fannie Hurst Presents'**	Four-H Club Program	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	**music; drama**	**'Fannie Hurst Presents'**	"Off the Record"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor;	Fishermen's program	**Babe Ruth, baseball quiz**	"Yankee Tune Factory"	'You Shall Have Music'
10:45	Homemaking talks	Virginia Hauer, songs	Alex Dreier, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey; Stories
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	Youth Program: music	Second AAF Band	News; "Tune Factory"	Children's Bible Hour
11:15	"Let's Pretend"	All-Star Dance Parade	Second AAF Band	Moment Musicale	Children's Bible Hour
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	Legion Auxiliary; Songs	Melody Roundup; Va-	Yankee House Party	Mystery Melody
11:45	tions": B. Burke	Air Express Music	riety show: A. Devine	Yankee House Party	News service
12:00	Theater of Today;	**Saipan Invasion: record**	News: Marvin Behrens	Francis Cronin: console	Musical program
12:15	John Archer	Jean Evans, songs	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program; News
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	Farm and Home Makers	**Everything for the Girls**	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	w'd; Alan Hale	Farm and Home Makers	**Bergen and McCarthy**	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	Choir Loft	"Here's to Youth": dr	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	tion: dr.; News	Something for the Girls	"Kids See It Through".	Lee Castle's Orch.	"Kick Conga"
1:30	Country Journal	"Hollywood Hi-Lites"	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	'Luncheon With Salvy'	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books':	Old Ballads	Musicana: Variety show	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Dance Lineup
2:15	Natural science	American Red Cross	Musicana: Variety show	burgh Pirates baseball	Dance Lineup: Sports
2:30	News service	Radio Pals	Weekend Function	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Sports program
2:45	Across Caribbean	Newscast	Weekend Function	burgh Pirates baseball	Music; News; Sports
3:00	Victory F. O. B.:	**News; "21 Stars": Army**	Weekend Function	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Sports program
3:15	speaker; music	**show; music; dr.; gsts**	Weekend Function	burgh Pirates baseball	News service
3:30	Visiting Hour; Maj.	"ABC's of OPA"	"Music on Display"	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Andre Baruch, mc	Civil Service Program	"Music on Display"	burgh Pirates baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Boot Camp Parade;	Saturday Review, with	Adventures in Research	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Johnny Long's Orch.
4:15	Music Show; News	Horace Heidt's Orch.	'Blues in the Afternoon'	Sports comments	Frankie Master's Orch.
4:30	Sports comments	Saturday Review, with	Rhythm Workshop	Musical Roundup	Ray Noble's Orch.
4:45	London Report	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Rhythm Workshop	Musical Roundup	Teddy Powell's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Headline News; Joseph	**"Your America": Lee**	Navy Bulletin Board:	Andrew Sisters, songs.
5:15	Ev'yn Howe; Music	Stopak's Orchestra	**Kopp, cond.; guests**	Glen Gray's Orch.	E. Hawkin's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad': dr	Joseph Stopak's Orch.	"Story to Order"	Jimmy Palmer's Orch.	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad': dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Jimmy Palmer's Orch.	News service
6:00	Page One: News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	**People's Platform**	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	**Germany & Peace**	Jerry Sears Presents	Sports Roundup	**A Templeton; M Gould**	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	**Leon Henderson**	'Something for Girls'	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"It's Maritime"	Baseball scores; Music	**"They Call Me Joe"; dr.**	"American Eagle in	Harry James' Orch.
7:15	"It's Maritime"	**Leland Stowe, comment**	**Norwegian Contribution**	Britain": interviews	News service
7:30	**"Industrial Rela-**	**Jesus M. Sanroma; Per-**	"Ellery Queen": drama.	"Confidentially Yours".	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	**tions Ro'ndtable".**	**ry Como; C. Williams**	"Ellery Queen": drama	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00	Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	gst: Sophie Tucker	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	**Boston Symphony Or.;**	**Author's Playhouse: dr.**	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	**Dr. Koussevitzky, con.**	**'A Miracle in the Rain'**	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade':	**Mozart Festival: Doro-**	National Barn Dance:	Tchaikovsky's Story:	**Classical Album: Proko-**
9:15	Mark Warnow's	**thy Maynor, soloist**	Variety; Joe Kelly, mc	music-drama; B Foote;	**fieff: Lieutenant Kige**
9:30	Or.; soloists	Eddie Howard's Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	Ruth Slater; Virginia	**Suite**
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Quiz	comedy; songs; orch.	Haskins; H. Weber Or.	**Classical Album**
10:00	Serenade"; music.	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please:	"Musical Autographs"	Wood, mc; Geo. Jessel	**Shady Valley Barn**	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
10:30	Jay C. Flippen, mc	Army Service Forces	'Grand Old Opry': Hill-	**Dance; Var. musical;**	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
10:45	**Beardsley Ruml**	Present; drama; talks	billy show W Ford, mc	**George Wood, m. c.**	Will Bradley's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam".	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	Frank DeVol's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orch.
11:30	Dean Hudson's Or.	Fishermen's program	**"I Sustain the Wings".**	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Dean Hudson's Or.	Concert in Miniature.	**"I Sustain the Wings".**	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge — "The Little Foxes," starring Mabel Acker. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30 p. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:00, 6:05, 9:15. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford. 1:55, 5:00, 8:10.

Fenway—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 12:10, 3:00, 5:50, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova, Gregory Peck. 10:38, 1:27, 4:15, 7:05, 10:04. "Allergic To Love," Martha O'Driscoll, Noah Beery, Jr. 9:30, 12:19, 3:08, 5:57, 8:46.

Kenmore — "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant. 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean. 1:05, 4:30, 8:00.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"And the Angels Sing," Betty Hutton, Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. 10, 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," C. Aubrey Smith, Stephanie Bachelor. 11:40, 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"3 Men In White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 10:40, 1:50, 5:00, 8:10. "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. 9:05, 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

Orpheum — "Once Upon A Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 10:45, 1:40, 4:45, 7:10, 10:00. "Stars On Parade," Larry Parks, Lynn Merrick. 9:30, 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:50.

Paramount—"Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 9:40, 12:10, 2:45, 5:35, 8:35.

RKO-Boston — "Ladies of Washington," Trudy Marshall, Anthony Quinn. 10:59, 1:59, 4:59, 7:59, 10:20. Stage Show, 12:27, 3:27, 6:27, 9:18.

Scollay — "4 Jills In A Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 10:05, 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 11:35, 3:00, 6:20, 9:40.

State — "Once Upon A Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 11:30, 2:15, 5:00, 7:45, 10:30. "Stars on Parade," Larry Parks, Lynn Merrick. 12:55, 3:45, 6:25, 9:10.

South Station Theater—"Patrolling the Ether," "Hot Money," "Songs of the Range," "Colorful Colorado," "Important Business," "Battle Stations," Flicker Flashbacks.

Telepix—"Air Detectives," "Kentucky Thoroughbred," "New Mexico," "Spars of the Coast Guard." Two color cartoons. Digest of World News. Benchley. Cont. 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown — "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 12:30, 4:10, 8:00. "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. 2:10, 6:00, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia — "4 Jills In A Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 9:05, 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 10:45, 1:50, 5:00, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "3 Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Bridge of San Luis Rey," L. Bari, Akim Tamiroff. "Return of Vampire," Bela Lugosi. 1:45, 7:50.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. Selected Short Subjects.
Regent: "Career Girl," F. Langford, Ed. Norris. "Nabonga," Buster Crabbe, Fifi Dorsey. Starts at 2 p. m.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. "Rookies in Burma," Alan Carney.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Lifeboat," William Bendix. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Under Two Flags," R. Colman, C. Colbert. "The Rains Came."
Coolidge Corner: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, M. Raye. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason, Carla Lehmann.
Cleveland Circle: "Up In Mabel's Room," M. Reynolds, D. O'Keefe. "Jam Session," Ann Miller. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, G. Kelly. "Bar 20," Wm. Boyd, Andy Clyde. 2, 8.
University: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan, "Sherlock Holmes and the Scarlet Claw." 3:30, 6:40, 10:00.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. 3:25, 8:57. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce. 2:08, 7:43.
Park: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. "Swing Fever," K. Kyser.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "Falcon Out West," Tom Conway. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Standing Room Only," Fred MacMurray. 2:30, 8:15. "Navy Way," Jean Parker. 3:50, 9:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. 2:46, 5:56, 9:06. "Battle of New Britain." 1:30, 4:40, 7:50.
Mystic: "The Rains Came," Myrna Loy, T. Power. 1:30, 9:21. "Under Two Flags," R. Colman, C. Colbert. 3:17, 7:30.
Strand: "Her Primitive Man," L. Albritton, R. Paige. 3:31, 6:50, 9:46. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason, Carla Lehmann. 2:01, 8:16.
Maplewood: "The Whistler," Richard Dix, Gloria Stuart. 2:22, 8:22. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1:55, 9:55.
Orpheum: "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 2:10, 7:55. "Standing Room Only," P. Goddard, F. MacMurray. 3:30, 9:15.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable. "3 Men in White," Van Johnson, Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake.
Fellsway: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "Tunisian Victory," Documentary. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "The Navy Way." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Harry James, Xavier Cugat. "Attack." 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Barry Fitzgerald. Selected Short Subjects.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Two Man Submarine," Tom Neal, Ann Savage. "Attack."
Strand: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean, Evelyn Ankers.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Buffalo Bill," Maureen O'Hara, Joel McCrea. "Ghost That Walks Alone," Arthur Lake, Lynn Roberts.
Strand: "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. "Jive Junction," D. Moore, Tina Thayer.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 2:35, 8:35.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Passage to Marseille," H. Bogart, M. Morgan. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Falcon Out West," Tom Conway, Barbara Hall. 2:07, 7:53. "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 3:18, 9:03.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig. "C. Chan, Secret Service."
Coolidge: "Up In Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. "Black Parachute," John Carradine, Larry Parks.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton Theater: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Barry Fitzgerald. Selected Short Subjects.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Ala Baba and the 40 Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Hi Ya Sailor," Donald Woods, Evelyn Keyes. Cont. Dusk to Midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. "She's For Me," David Bruce, Grace MacDonald.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
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"Once Upon a Time"
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DAYS OF GLORY
TOUMANOVA — GREGORY PECK
CO-HIT
"ALLERGIC TO LOVE"

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
NOW
Gary Cooper in
Cecil B. De Mille's
"THE STORY of DR. WASSELL"
in Technicolor

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"AND THE ANGELS SING"
plus "Secrets of Scotland Yard"

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"BROADWAY RHYTHM"
Errol Flynn—Paul Lukas
"UNCERTAIN GLORY"

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

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MARTIN BECK Thea., West 45th. Air-Cond.
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Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
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Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY GARDE HARRY STOCKWELL EVELYN WYCKOFF
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th. Air-Conditioned
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LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
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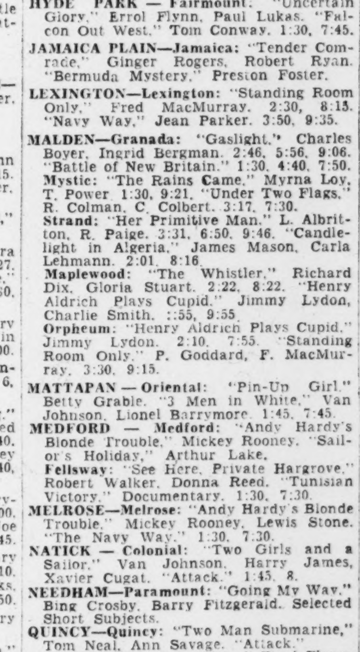


Weekly Magazine Section
in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
July 29, 1944
REVOLUTION IN DIXIE
By George Thiem
TIES THAT BIND THE COMMONWEALTH
By Lord Hankey
YANKS DISCOVER NEWFOUNDLAND
By Ewart Young
HULLS BUILT UPSIDE DOWN
By George W. Hicks
FACT VS. FICTION
An On-the-Record Story of Wilson and the Peacemaking of 1919
By Ruth Cranston
PLYMOUTH TO RISE AGAIN
By Melita Spraggs
HE WANTED A CIRCUS AND GOT IT
By Gladys M. Brewer
ORDER NOW

Student Chaplains Mark Anniversary of the Group

War Activities of New England

Celebrating the 169th anniversary of the Chaplaincy of the United States Army, a parade of student chaplains at the Army school in Harvard will be held on Cambridge Common tomorrow morning. Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Troland, First Service Command officer for Connecticut, and Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, will review the parade.

Exercises will be held at the conclusion of the parade at which Dr. Conant is to give the address of the day. State and local officials have been invited to attend these ceremonies.

With one chaplain to every 1,000 men, there are 3,400 chaplains serving overseas according to the First Service Command. Battle action in American wars has won 129 decorations for chaplains, including five Distinguished Service Crosses, 25 Legions of Merit, 34 Silver Stars, 5 Soldier's Medals, two Bronze Stars, 55 Purple Hearts and three awards of the French Croix de Guerre.

Play Host to Native

Four Bostonians in the Coast Guard served aboard an assault transport during the invasion of Saipan, withstood two air raids from Japanese planes and then played host to a native woman of Saipan, her infant daughter and a Japanese boy.

These veterans are Chief Carpenter's Mate Carl H. Nordstrom of East Boston, Storekeeper, Second Class, Theodore Manevitch of Brookline, and Seamen, First Class, John E. P. Laffin and John H. O'Neil of South Boston.

Details of the incident were brought ashore at a Central Pacific port when the Boston Coastguardsmen landed. The Japanese woman and her child were injured during the fighting for the island and came to the ship for treatment. With the aid of a dictionary the fear of these two natives was dispelled, while the boy was quickly won over to American ways with a dish of ice cream and a little brown dog, left behind by the assault troops.

Bay State Men Cited

Eight Massachusetts men, flying Liberator bombers in the European Theater of Operations, have received Distinguished Flying Crosses, according to a dispatch from an Eighth Army Air Force bomber station received here today.

Four officers listed are Capt. John W. Notman of Needham, Second Lieut. Edward J. Crowley of Melrose, Second Lieut. Thomas J. Campbell of Cambridge, and Second Lieut. Patrick J .McKeon of Hyannis.

Enlisted men receiving the medal are Staff Sergeant John L. Madden of Belmont, Staff Sergeant Robert B. Stuart of Middleboro, Staff Sergeant Clayton A. Borowski of Dudley, and Sergeant Harry J. Crawford of Dorchester.

Two officers with the Tenth Air Force in the Burma-India-China Theater of Operations also have won the D. F. C., according to a dispatch from India. These Bay State fliers are First Lieut. George A. Bennett of Walham, and Second Lieut. James P. Cuervels of South Boston.

Whale Cited

An "unknown whale" was cited today has having saved an American submarine from attack by Japanese airmen in the Pacific. Just as the submarine dove to elude the attack, a whale surfaced nearby confusing the enemy airmen and drawing their fire.

That's the story of Torpedoman, third class, John G. Fowler of Portland, Maine. "From a distance the Japs couldn't tell the difference. They worked the whale over instead of us. When the whale dived they went after him and gave us a chance to slip away."

Chaplain Promoted

Promotion of Chaplain Asa F. Avant to the rank of Captain was recently announced at Westover Field, Chicopee, Mass., where the chaplain has been stationed since last March.

Chaplain Avant is a graduate of the Chaplain's School at Harvard. Prior assignments have included Mitchel Field, Long Island, N. Y., Seymour Johnson Field, and Bluethenthall Field, N. C., and Bradley Field, Conn.

Salvation Army at Front

Salvation Army food follows United States combat troops in New Guinea right into the forward assault positions, according to reports received at the Boston Salvation Army headquarters.

The Red Shield Canteens are located about 250 yards back from the front lines. But when the fighters are "too busy" to come back, the Salvation Army officers carry the food to them.

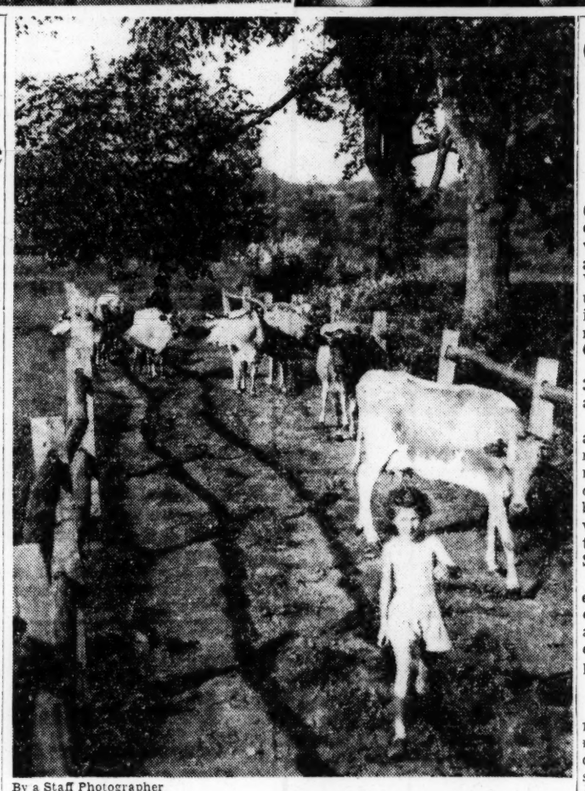
Change at Edwards

Another change in the executive personnel at Camp Edwards was recently announced with the transfer of Capt. Roderick M. Root to the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. Taking Captain Root's assignment as camp administrative motor-pool officer is Maj. Irving F. Beach of Wells Beach, Maine.

Boston Corporal Advanced

A Boston boy, Corp. Joseph T. Shippee, has won his Sergeant's stripes according to announcement from Camp Chaffee, Ark., Sergeant Shippee is on duty at the Prisoner of War camp there, attached to the 4,819th Service Unit.

Dairymaid at Six, She's the 'Boss' of the Range



By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at Vincent Farm in Mendon

Boss on the farm is six-year-old Donna. Her father says so, and these pictures would indicate that she knows a thing or two about farming. Upper left: Donna brings in one of her father's fine Jerseys, while Kenneth Phipps, Mr. Vincent's only hired helper, carries its 12-hour-old bull calf. Upper right: Meet the youthful farmerette at her favorite occupation, and please excuse Emma's back. Shelley Vincent, 3rd, otherwise known as "Brownie," understands more than he will let on about farming, but so far shows none of his sister's enthusiasm for it. Below: On the way to the barn for the evening milking.

Paper Salvage Drive Planned By Somerville

Somerville has planned a gigantic waste paper drive in its community for Sunday, August 6, with the slogan "fifty pounds of waste paper for every Somerville boy in the service," as its spur to accomplishment.

Eugene Adcock, Somerville Boy Scout Commissioner, has pledged the services of more than 200 Scouts. Participating groups will include air raid wardens, auxiliary police and firemen and city workers.

John Meskell, Somerville Sanitary Commissioner, has been appointed in charge of trucking and transportation for the drive, and Henry O'Connell, Water Commissioner, will provide manpower for loading the paper on trucks.

Meanwhile, in Boston, large numbers of boys and girls serving in the U. S. Paper Troopers were presented with blue and gold service ribbons at formal ceremonies at seven city playgrounds and schoolyards today in spite of inclement weather.

Exercises were held at Palmer Playground, Roxbury, Garrison School play yard, Phillips Brooks Schoolyard, Roxbury, on the Boston Common at the Frog Pond for Troopers of the West End, Holland Park, Jamaica Plain, Mechanic Arts High School yard, Back Bay, and at Millmore School yard, Back Bay.

State Employees Not to Lose Pay For Labor Parley

State employees in Massachusetts may attend a labor union convention without loss of pay under a ruling by the State Commission on Administration and Finance it has been announced by Paul Foster, Chairman.

This is the first time in the history of the Commonwealth that such authorization has been granted, he said.

The Commission's ruling came after a request had been received from the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees that delegates be allowed to attend, without salary deductions, the State Federation of Labor Convention at Springfield, Aug. 7. The same privileges will be granted in connection with the Disabled American War Veterans' Convention in Boston, Aug. 4-6.

N. H. Children Help Solve State's Farm Labor Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Fishin', swimmin' and just lazin' the summer days away are being given up by hundreds of sturdy, tanned youngsters here in New Hampshire for the satisfaction of helping their country in essential war work.

As farm workers they are doing the larger part of harvesting crops in this rich agricultural State. On the large Brookdale Fruit Farm of Harold Hardy in Hollis, in the southern part of the State, boys and girls of all ages, but mostly between nine and 15 years, are now picking beans to go to the Boston market.

Later on these youngsters will help to harvest the crops of cauliflower, cabbage, tomatoes, corn and late beans—about 30,000 boxes in all. They will assist in picking around 30,000 boxes of apples, too, in the early Fall.

The Hardy farm is only one of the many where the Nashua children are doing a splendid job—on the Ed Lievens farm and others nearby, similar work is being done.

Outstanding Job

Labor supervisor for Nashua and the surrounding district is C. Wallace Lawrence, physics and aeronautics teacher in the High School. He is doing an outstanding job, according to N. F. Whippen, Assistant State Supervisor of Emergency Farm Labor at the University of New Hampshire. So well organized is his corps of workers that he is able on short notice to furnish about 250 boys and girls a day for farm work.

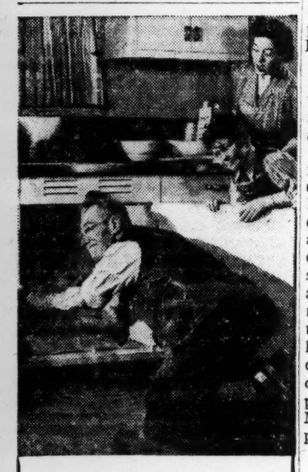
Headquarters for these young farmers is the local Chamber of Commerce, co-operating with Mr. Lawrence. Here their names, addresses and telephone numbers are listed. As calls from farmers come in the volunteers are assigned to their jobs for the day—any number from one to 80 or more is sent out as workers are needed. All farmers may have help if they meet the simple requirements Mr. Lawrence has set down. The children must be picked up each morning at 9 in Nashua and returned as near 5:30 p. m. as possible.

Young Leaders

To organize his young workers Mr. Lawrence has depended upon leaders of their own age. Picked youngsters with the qualities of leadership are given responsibility for getting their workers together and for seeing that the work is properly done. There are very few discipline problems, according to Mr. Lawrence. Although about 85 per cent of these children have never done farm work of any sort before, very few of them have dropped out.

Workers for other parts of the State are likewise furnished through the efforts of Mr. Lawrence. He has sent several boys and girls to Lancaster, Jackson, Conway and other parts of the North Country. He has placed a number of "live-ins" around Nashua, but there the majority are brought back each night, carrying their empty lunch pails.

As he goes down the streets of Nashua, Mr. Lawrence finds the youngsters who have had no work that day calling to him, "Say, when're you goin' to have a job for me?" The younger they are the better they work, he says, for they still find fun in what they are doing.



Pop Proved It

Pop proved to his family that he could fix the leak in the pipe. But he also proved that it would have been much better and easier to call in a plumber.

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Maid of Six Sure Knows a Cow And as a Milker She's a 'Wow'

Six-year-old Donna Vincent would rather milk a cow than play with a doll any day. Generally she milks two, but she's been known to do three at a milking. She strips them too—with a vigor that to the layman looks a bit hard on the bossies.

Every evening this diminutive farmerette, her brown curls bobbing, skips down to the pasture ahead of her father and rounds up the herd. And like a good farm dog she knows how to keep her charges lumbering steadily along the homeward path. Any stragglers get a swift little kick in the heels! She knows them all by name, her favorite being Zorata.

Back in the barn she sits down to her task like the seasoned milkmaid she is. Entranced from babyhood with all that goes on in the barn, she learned to milk when she was four. With one hand at first, but it wasn't long before she could pull down a stream with each small fist. Today she drums a steady tattoo in the pail that would be the envy of any amateur milker. It looks so easy.

Wise to the ways of cattle beyond mere milking, Donna can go down the row of stalls and tell you just which animal is best and why. Her father, Shelley D. Vincent, 2nd, a lawyer with a strong predilection for farming, has explained the drawings in various breed magazines and Donna is thoroughly familiar with the good and bad points of bovine conformations.

The most anticipated event on Donna's calendar is the annual Brockton Fair in the autumn when she can wander around with her father sizing up the cattle to her heart's content. Of course, in her well-informed opinion, nothing can beat a fine Jersey.

Donna will go to school for the first time this September and at the moment her mother is wondering which will win out, come Fair time, Brockton or school.

While the cows engage her fondest attention, young Miss Vincent knows just what to feed the pigs, chickens, and horses, and when her father had 300 layers she used to collect about 200 eggs a day. Her lithe little legs willingly run many an errand for her parents, both of whom must bend all their efforts to managing the farm during these days when it is so difficult to get help.

Donna loves to ride the tractor with her dad as he rakes the hay into windrows and she will trot behind it for hours when the men are cutting the hay. In fact, her father says she knows how to do almost everything and if he were away could instruct a helper how to do the tasks that are too heavy for her. She even knows how to handle the bull and enough not to try it.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Three red stamps A5, B5, and C5, will become valid on July 30.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Five stamps—B5 through F5—will become valid Aug. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Red Cross Given $10,000 by Circus

HARTFORD, Conn., July 28 (AP)—A gift of $10,000 from the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Combined Shows, Inc., to the Hartford Chapter of the Red Cross was announced yesterday by Edward N. Allen, Chairman of the Hartford Chapter.

Herbert Oval, who presented the check to Mr. Allen, said it was a "small token" of appreciation of the circlus for the great work done by the Red Cross at the fire disaster here on July 6.

Mr. Allen said the money would be used for the needs growing out of the disaster.

"Before we are through," Mr. Allen said, "the expense incurred will be $100,000. We have already spent $35,000. The cost of nurses' services is $500 a day. This money from the circus will be a big boost to our fund."

Optical Plant Plans to Take Back Veterans

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., July 28 (AP)—A new program for the re-employment of war veterans, developed in co-operation with the apprentice training service of the War Manpower Commission for use as a pattern in veteran training and rehabilitation, was announced today by the American Optical Company.

The company has more than 3,000 former employees in the armed services.

Designed to rehabilitate disabled veterans and to select for more responsible positions those men with brilliant military records, the program was arranged by a committee of WMC agencies with William F. Patterson, Director of the Apprentice Training Services, acting as chairman.

Under the program, each veteran's employment record prior to entering the service will be examined as to education, ability and experience, length of service and progress made.

Record Reversed

Next his service record will be reviewed with special attention to military training received, skills developed, improvement in personality, and leadership talents displayed.

Then he will be given a thorough examination to ascertain whether special placement or training is needed. In certain cases, for appraisal purposes, he will be given trade, interest, apptitude and temperament tests.

Information revealed by these steps will be the basis for placing each veteran in one of three groups designated as "par," "par plus" or "par minus."

"Par" veterans are those former employees who return from the war somewhat older, but without substantial change in their interests or qualifications, and anxious to resume work where they left off. These men will be placed in their old jobs or equivalent ones and given any training that may be necessary.

"Par Plus" Men

"Par plus" veterans are those men who will return with wider experiences, greater skills, better personalities, and greater overall qualifications as a result of their military training and experience. Attempts will be made to fit these men into more responsible positions where their new abilities can best be used.

"Par minus" veterans are those men who will return with physical or nervous changes that limit the possibility of fitting them back exactly into their former jobs. Through an appraisal of their interests, capacities and potentials, and the setting up of an employment objective, including the necessary training, these men will be fitted to work which they can handle.

A feature of the new re-employment program will be the inauguration of a placement schedule to permit an orderly induction into the optical concern as the men are released from the service. This schedule will enable the company to keep track of its needs for people of different levels of skill or responsibility for a particular period, and thus help place the veterans without confusion.

Mount Tom Is Sold; F. M. Radio Planned

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 28 (AP)—A 1,200-foot mountain was sold yesterday.

Mount Tom, known throughout the east as a once popular summer resort, was sold by the Holyoke Street Railway Company to the Hampden-Hampshire Corporation of Holyoke, operators of radio station WHYN.

The purchasers announced they planned a frequency modulation and television development after the war.

The sale price was not made public.

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

Racial Unity Sets Keynote Of Wellesley School Study

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 28—How to "get down to brass tacks" and "do something about" developing a greater sense of national unity among all racial and religious groups is the keynote of the final section of the School of Community Affairs, which opened two weeks of study and experiment on the Wellesley College campus today. This keynote was set last night in an address by the leader of the section, Dr. Arthur F. Raper, social science analyst and author, who has done much work with Southern Negroes.

"The first thing to do," said Dr. Raper, "is to realize where you are already, in approaching racial problems, and what has been accomplished so far. Then you have to decide whether you can do something to carry on this same line of development, and whether you will be able to continue with whatever you start.

"You start where you are," he continued. "In Wellesley you don't do the same things you would do in Atlanta. And in Atlanta you don't do the same things you would do in a rural county of Alabama."

With a wealth of recent experience behind him, Dr. Raper succeeded in laying the viewpoint of the Deep South before the Wellesley group, made up of people from all parts of the country. He emphasized that back of the present situation in regard to Negroes and white share croppers in the South, lies a long history of deeply entrenched habits, customs, and traditions.

Step-by-Step Advance

Easy as it may seem in the North, he explained, to apply democratic principles to different phases of this Southern situation, by issuing sweeping orders, or by insisting uncompromisingly on strict adherence to these principles, the more practical and effective way is to step onto the path of progress at the point to which it has already been blazed, and to advance along it step by step.

Citing many instances within his own experience, Dr. Raper showed that insistence on racial equality by visiting northern or British humanitarians has frequently succeeded for the moment, but has so stirred up prejudices that later on "some people got hurt."

From long work in this field, he said, he had found that "you have to either give a little ground and keep moving slowly ahead in the long run, or push ahead and have your whole work cut off."

Working with the Farm Security Administration not long ago, Dr. Raper joined in a widely studied experiment with Negroes in Green County, Georgia. His own description of it is given in the book "Tenants of the Almighty."

A first study of the conditions of these Negroes showed that one thing urgently needed was better and more food. Supervisors encouraged the Negroes to grow a wider variety of foodstuffs. They were better nourished as a result and began to work harder and take a greater interest in improving their situation.

Food Canning Introduced

The next step was to introduce the idea of canning foods. At first they consented to do this, mainly to please the supervisors, whose interest they appreciated so much. But before long, as they grew accustomed to a more varied year-round diet, they became enthusiastic over canning for its own sake. White tenant farmers were given the same assistance, and were also aided with plans for owning their own land. But in the matter of canning, at least, the Negroes turned out much larger supplies, generally speaking.

When it came to a proposal for use of funds to buy equipment for a central canning outfit, progress had reached a point where considerable tact was needed. White citizens suddenly noticed how much was being done for Negroes, as well as for poorer whites. They objected to the appropriation.

Rather than endanger the whole program, Dr. Raper did not press the point. A sum of $200 was provided to purchase canning equipment for use by whites, and a mere $25 was given to the Negroes to get together whatever they could in this line. This satisfied everybody, and, as it turned out, the Negroes, with their improvised equipment, actually turned out more canned goods than did the white group with the $200 outfit.

Furthermore, the community felt so content with the whole situation that when a number of sewing machines were made available for the county on the basis of school attendance, there was no objection at all when many of them were put to use by Negroes.

That, said Dr. Raper, who since then has been working with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is a practical example of the technique of yielding a point here and there, in order to make steady over-all advance possible.

Tonight, at 8 o'clock in Tower Court, Prof. Frank Tannenbaum, of the Department of History at Columbia University, will lecture on "South America's Real Destiny." The lecture is open, free, to the public.

Labor Wings to Grip Again

The two big wings of the labor movement will again fight it out for control in a Massachusetts textile mill when voting at the Webster branch of the American Woolen Company, the election being ordered by the National Labor Relations Board. The Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations will compete with the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of the American Federation of Labor.

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U. S. Trap in Normandy Closing on 50,000 Nazis

Continued from Page 1

through had plunged spearheads more than 11 miles deep into the core of enemy defenses, threatening entrapment of most of the German forces in the western half of the Normandy front.

American fliers supporting the break-through said the Germans falling back through the Coutances bottleneck were in greater disorder than during General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's debacle in North Africa.

London newspapers declared 50,000 to 75,000 Germans were threatened with entrapment in the pocket against the seacoast.

While the Americans rapidly expanded the 100-mile Normandy line, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British and Canadian forces broke up one small German counterattack after another south of Caen.

With giant strides General Bradley's six spearheads appeared to have precipitated a broad German withdrawal.

One spearhead stabbed to Notre Dame de Cenilly on its left, taking that town 11 miles southwest of St. Lô and about the same distance from the jumpoff point in the offensive.

Here the Americans were nine miles southeast of Coutances, while other columns of the same movement spread along an eight-mile front were pointed at the city itself. The nearest was within gunfire of the only bridge affording escape at Coutances for the Germans.

Others pushed to Le Deshayes, six miles south of Marigny.

Two other spearheads closed in from the north from captured Lessay and Periers.

The Germans possibly were planning to make a stand behind the steep-bluffed Soulle and Sienne Rivers which run inland through Coutances, but already such a line was theratened by three other spearheads shoving deep into German territory from the west and east of St. Lo.

Speeding down the highway from Normandy toward Brittany, one column had reached a point within 1½ miles of Tessy-sur-Vire, 10 miles south of St. Lô.

Another column was fanning out to the west. These twin spearheads southwest of St. Lô were aimed at Avranches, at the base of the Normandy Peninsula and behind Coutances. Avranches is 30 miles below St. Lô.

Coming through Le Mesnil Herman, they were in position to swing west to join the forces driving on Coutances, or to veer east and join the sixth spearhead which had cleared a 13-mile stretch of the road running east from St. Lô to Caumont.

Eastern Front:

Soviet Scores 10 Victories in Day

Brest Litovsk, last great fortress position before Warsaw, was abandoned to the onrushing Russian armies along with Kaunas in Lithuania, Berlin announced.

Soviet troops charged within 30 miles of the Polish Capital. In a 17-mile advance beyond the San River, they penetrated to a point 128 miles from German Silesia.

Brest Litovsk and Kaunas gave the Russians 10 major triumphs in 24 hours as they pushed through the Baltic States, Poland, and the Carpathian foothills toward East Prussia, German Silesia, and Czechoslovakia.

The German High Command announced the evacuation of Brest Litovsk in its daily communiqué, and soon afterward the Transocean agency admitted the loss of Kaunas, the old Capital of Lithuania.

Nearest Russian troops were within 340 miles of Berlin itself with the capture of Garwolin, 30 miles southeast of Warsaw.

Other Russian triumphs were announced in a record splurge of orders of the day by Marshal Stalin coloring Moscow's skies with many-colored flares for five hours until midnight.

10 Victories Listed by Stalin

These were the victories:

1. Brest Litovsk, historic city of 50,000 on the western Bug River, 112 miles east of Warsaw. Moscow has not yet confirmed its capture but it virtually was surrounded and has been leagues behind the westbound front for two weeks. Railroads radiate from there to Warsaw, all sections of East Prussia, Moscow, Minsk, and Wilno.

2. Kaunas, former Capital of Lithuania and its second largest city with 152,365 population. Kaunas had been invested for a fortnight or more. It lies 55 rail miles from the East Prussia frontier.

3. Lwow, third city of Old Poland and one of Europe's greatest rail centers, toppled after days of street fighting. The city of 317,700 is on the Bucharest-Warsaw-Berlin railroad and was a barrier to Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Moscow's Izvestia said Lwow still was burning from German demolitions and that "dozens of thousands of innocent people" had been slain in a Nazi reign of terror.

4. Siauliai, third city of Lithuania with 31,299 persons, fell July 27. Thus the last major railway was cut by which the estimated 300,000 troops of the 30 divisions of the German Sixteenth and Eighteenth Armies could escape or be supplied.

5. Dvinsk, third city of Latvia with 45,160 population.

6. Bialystok, 110 miles northeast of Warsaw, which had long been surrounded and by-passed. Its 60,000 residents made it Old Poland's 13th city.

7. Stanislawow, guardian city to Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Its fall and other nearby gains in the Carpathian foothills placed the Russians within 13 miles of the Carpatho-Ukraine sector of Czechoslovakia which Hungary annexed by German largess.

8. Rezekne, railroad junction in Latvia, 52 miles northeast of captured Dvinsk.

9. Garwolin, a rail center, 30 miles southeast of Warsaw.

10. Other Russian troops broke into Siedlce, another rail center 50 miles due east of Warsaw where street fighting was in progress.

Blackest Day In War for Nazis

All these tremendous achievements gave Germany its blackest day of the nearly five years of war. The conquests never were matched in the peaks of the German blitzkreig.

The picture was one of German collapse along a meandering front of 1,000 miles from the wooded shores of the Gulf of Finland—an arm of the Baltic Sea—to the Carpathians. Both northeast and southeast of Warsaw, the Russians were on broad plains leading into the very heart of the Reich, and there were no major natural barriers between.

Upwards of 1,632 towns fell to more than 1,500,000 marching men in the front ranks of the eight great Soviet Army groups. The advance was two miles an hour in places.

Moscow made no immediate estimate of fresh German casualties. Earlier in the week, a Moscow announcement listed 580,000 Germans killed or captured since June 23 by five of the eight army groups alone. London estimated that at least 50,000 Germans had been besieged in the newly captured fortress cities; the final count may exceed that by many thousands.

The position on the Vistula River which flows through Warsaw still was obscure. The Russians had reached it on a wide front July 27, and a Moscow dispatch said the 600-foot stream had been spanned. German radiocasts said several Soviet spearheads had reached the western bank. The series of official announcements from Marshal Stalin, however, did not specify that the Vistula had been crossed.

Besides the great bag of Russian victories, others were in the making.

Red troops were 65 miles south of the Latvian seaport Capital of Riga at Pusalotis.

At Lipsk, the Russians were within three miles of the Suwalki triangle, annexed to East Prussia from Poland in 1939, and within 25 miles of the old East Prussia border.

Przemysl, in the extreme south of Old Poland just north of the Carpathians, was invested from three sides. The Berlin Radio said the city of 51,000 had "been hotly contested for the past 24 hours." Przemysl is on the Bucharest-Breslau-Berlin railroad, 220 miles northeast of the newly bombed Hungarian Capital of Budapest, but the Carpathian Mountains shield that shaky and German-occupied Capital.

Still other Russians were within 25 miles of Radom in Poland, 85 miles from the second largest Polish city of Lodz, 93 miles west of Poland's fifth city of Krakow, and at the very gates of Kolomyja in the Carpathian slopes in the south. They invested Jaroslaw, rail center which the Germans said they had evacuated nearly a week ago.

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Chateau Frontenac

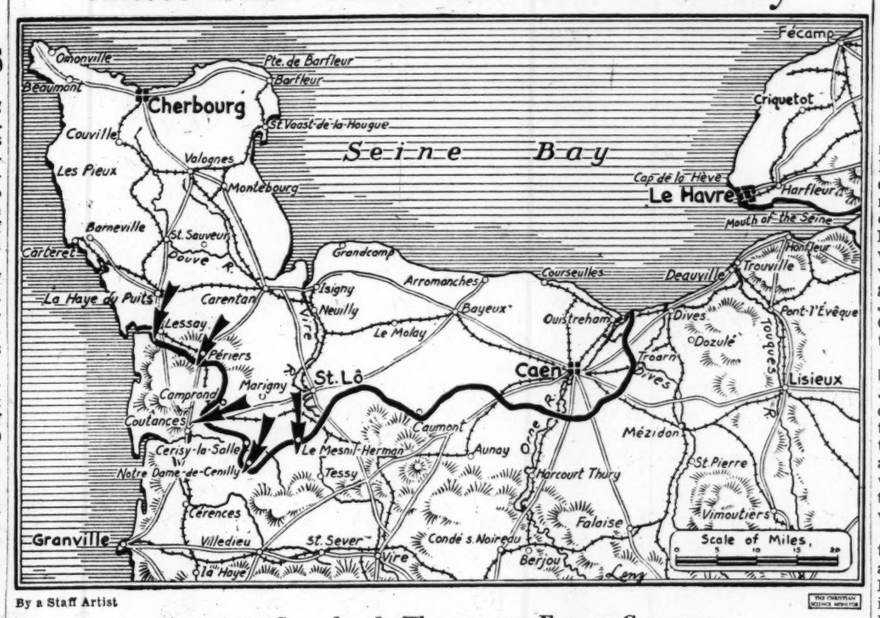
Topic of Wabash Floods Promised Fast Action

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 28 (AP)—Asserting that Indiana experiences a $3,000,000 annual flood loss, Prof. R. E. Hutchins of Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, appealed to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress yesterday for inclusion of the Wabash River Valley in flood control plans.

Professor Hutchins told the Congress' Projects Committee that the Wabash drains about 70 per cent of Indiana, its basin including 23,829 square miles in that State, 9,028 in Illinois and 358 in Ohio.

Committee Chairman W. J. Driver, Osceola, Ark., announced the Indiana request would be placed in class one and promised "fastest action to relieve the area."

Allies Push Southward in Normandy



By a Staff Artist

American Spearheads Threaten to Entrap Germans

Arrows show the position of the five American spearheads which are pushing southward in Normandy, threatening to entrap more than 50,000 Germans in the Cherbourg Peninsula.

Italy:

Eighth Army Pushes Nearer to Florence

The Eighth Army pushed steadily toward Florence against stiff German resistance, veteran New Zealand troops capturing the town of San Casciano only seven air-line miles from the city as American and German artillery duelled across the Arno River in the opening stage of the battle for Pisa.

New Zealand troops also were reported fighting in the vicinity of Cerbaia, eight miles southwest of Florence and only six miles from the Arno.

On their left, Indian units made a substantial gain, punching three miles northwest from Monte Spertoli toward the Arno Valley. Still further west, other Eighth Army forces stabbed to within four miles of Empoli, on the Arno 28 miles east of Pisa.

On the Adriatic end of the front, Polish troops pushed patrols across the Misa River under heavy artillery and mortar fire, and forward elements were reported fighting in the outskirts of Senigallia at the river's mouth.

The poles found all approaches to the River heavily mined and the bridges destroyed.

In the course of their swift advance to the Misa, the Poles occupied the towns of Mandriola, San Angelo, Filetto and Ostra.

The Germans continued to lay defense smoke screens to conceal their activities along the north bank of the Arno River, especially on the right wing of the Fifth Army. Lower downstream, big guns rumbled incessantly as American batteries hammered away at enemy troop concentrations and supply dumps while the Nazis replied with heavy bursts of artillery fire.

Air Over Europe:

1,000 Fortresses Strike Germany

American Flying Fortresses, 1,000 strong, attacked targets in Central Germany under escort of an equal number of fighters, and the Berlin Radio reported that great aerial battles raged across the skies as Nazi planes met the raiding armada.

The assaults were launched despite continuation of the cloudy weather which has restricted air operations over the Normandy battle front, except for one day during the past two weeks, and which forced the raiders over the Reich to employ overcast aiming instruments.

The daylight raids followed a night of activity by Italy-based bombers which hammered the Romanian oil center of Ploesti while home-based RAF Mosquitos pasted Stuttgart for the third time in four nights.

It was the first time daylight bombers have been over the Reich since they wound up the war's heaviest week-long offensive July 21 and the first time British-based American heavy bombers have been out in great strength since the record fleet of well over 1,500 helped launch the American advance west of St. Lô on July 25.

Pacific Front:

Allies Hit Targets Over Broad Front

The smashing of a five-ship Japanese convoy south of Truk and comprehensive bombing of objectives in the strategic Manokwari area of Dutch New Guinea were among widespread aerial strikes reported by Allied headquarters.

One small freighter and three lugger-type vessels were set afire or probably sunk when Ventura bombers intercepted the convoy July 26 160 miles south of Truk in the Caroline Islands. One ship escaped by fleeing northward.

Three important airdromes around Manokwari were blasted with a total of 59 tons of explosives on the same day as Allied planes continued their comprehensive bombing pattern in this region. Large fuel fires were started.

[Manokwari, 50 miles west of American-held Noemfoor Island, has been considered a possible invasion point for Allied forces moving along New Guinea's hump.]

Aerial strikes included a thrust at Woleai, in the Caroline Islands. Liberators dropped 30 tons of bombs.

Meanwhile, 10 Japanese ships, one a destroyer, were sunk and 26 planes wiped out in a two-day American task force assault on Palau, gateway to the Philippines, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced.

Admiral Nimitz said carrier planes routed Palau's air force the first day, July 23. The raiders lost five planes but only one pilot.

Palau, less than 600 miles east of Mindanao and 900 miles southwest of invaded Guam, previously was blasted in a similar operation last April.

British submarines have destroyed 21 Japanese supply ships and other craft in Far Eastern waters recently, and have damaged several other vessels with torpedoes and gunfire, the British Admiralty announced.

Russian Mission On Tour Near Caen

By Reuters

With the Canadian Forces in France, July 28

Members of a Russian Military Mission composed of two major generals, a colonel and a rear admiral, toured the Canadian and British Sectors of the beachhead south of Caen today.

The brilliant Russian uniforms, heavily braided, contrasted with the plain battle-dress of Canadian and British officers.

The Russian officers had lunch at a Canadian headquarters and a Canadian band played Russian music during the meal.

A guard of honor was on hand and a special force of provosts cleared the road ahead of the jeeps carrying the Russians.

India-Burma:

Japanese Retreat On Palel-Tamu Road

Japanese forces are quickening their withdrawal along the Palel-Tamu Road in Northeastern India under strong air-supported attacks, and are abandoning equipment and blowing up supply dumps, Allied headquarters announced.

Enemy troops also were attempting to disengage pursuing Allies on the Tiddim Road.

In 48 hours, the Japanese have lost three strong points and with more than 200 fatalities on the road to Tamu.

In Northern Burma, street fighting continued in the beleaguered Japanese stronghold of Mytikyina. Medium and heavy bombers, supporting Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's troops in Burma, attacked the Mandalay railway yards and Monywa Station.

Robot Bombs:

London Attack Tapers Off

The Germans struck at London and Southern England with flying bombs again on the night of July 27, but the attacks tapered off shortly before midnight and the remainder of the night was comparatively quiet.

A number of the robots were shot down by antiaircraft fire and night fighters.

Soviet Multi-Pronged Blitz

By a Staff Artist

Two-Day Drive on Eastern Front

Arrows indicate the 10 important German strongholds either captured or virtually captured in the remarkable two-day Russian blitz. Among these cities are Kaunas, Lithuanian capital, and Brest Litovsk, which Germans announce they have evacuated. All the rest have been announced as captured except Siedlce, where fighting was still in progress in the streets.

Nippon Exile Calls Cabinet Peace 'Plot'

Continued from Page 1

may play an important role in the last stages of the war against the country from which he fled after many years in jail. Apart from other tasks, he runs the "Japanese People's Emancipation League," which is an antiwar organization with what is claimed to be a growing influence among the Japanese armies and residents in Occupied China and in antimilitarist groups in Japan.

The League's policy, as defined by Mr. Okand, "is to divide Japan's ruling classes by concentrating all propaganda against the militarists instead of uniting the present rulers by premature agitation against the Emperor, who can be dealt with easily when the militarists are defeated from within and without."

Beyond that, Mr. Okand states that the "only aim of the League and the Japanese Communist Party is democracy, since Japan is not ripe for Communist revolution."

Mr. Okand also heads Yenan's "Japanese peasants and workers' school," consisting of 70 war prisoners "who by systematic political education are being changed into anti-fascist fighters."

System of Re-education

Most of these men, who are completely free and clad in the Chinese uniform, have already worked a considerable time at the anti-Japanese fighting front where, although, more than 300 Japanese members of Communist-led Chinese armies help with propaganda within earshot of the Japanese. They also assist with re-education of new prisoners and with training of Chinese in the latest Japanese tactics and in use of captured arms.

Return to the Japanese armies during the past seven years of 2,000 Japanese prisoners, whom the Chinesse Communists have released soon after capture and a short lecture course against their militarists, has had an increasing effect in the enemy ranks, it is reported. Desertions are said to be getting more frequent and deserters report of a slowly growing demoralization which is stronger than in other war theaters.

Mr. Okand said he was aware that the Japanese commanders are sending some spies disguised as deserters, but declared he was not afraid of them because of well-developed methods of detecting such elements and converting them to the anti-fascist side.

Nazis Mobilize All Germany For 'Crucial' Four Months

Continued from Page 1

regulations are reported to form the backbone of the Speer plan:

All enterprises that do not serve the immediate requirements are to be closed down.

Machines that are not needed for the production of armaments are to be scrapped.

Factories that suffered substantial bomb damage calling for lengthy repair work are to be closed.

Production of consumer goods is to be stopped.

Production of clothing is to be stopped.

Introduction of the 72-hour week in war industry is suggested.

A strict ban is to be imposed on all private travel. The railways have to be used exclusively for transportation of weapons, munitions, troops, and food.

Mining industry and agriculture army recruits.

The evacuation of bombed-out persons is to be stopped.

Consumption of gas and electricity in private households is to be curtailed drastically.

Community feeding must be introduced in all larger towns and cities.

The majority of food stores and restaurants are to be closed.

are to be combed thoroughly for

Compulsory labor service is to be extended to all women between the ages of 45 and 60 years and to mothers of large families. So far, both groups have been exempted from the labor draft.

Children who cannot take care of themselves are to be taken over by the Kindergärten of the National Socialist Welfare and its affiliated institutions.

Minister Speer's plan does not mention the contribution of the Party to the total mobilization. He did not suggest to enlist into the army the 86,000 able-bodied higher Party officials of military age who have been deferred on account of their position. Neither did he recommend to extend the labor draft to the 1,050,000 female employees in the offices of the various Party organizations.

The role which the Party will have to play during the next months was unequivocally established by Dr. Goebbels.

"The Party," Dr. Goebbels proclaimed, "will be the motor of the entire process. . . . It will, principally, serve the task of freeing soldiers for the front and workers for the production of armament. It will fill this task with its usual energy and with its old revolutionary élan."

Eyewitness Tells of Precision In Grand Assault Upon Guam

Continued from Page 1

subchasers that were flanking the control ship did a right dress to the line of departure.

At 7:59:9, boat control officers cautioned signalmen to "stand by your flags, 10 seconds to go," and then "execute."

Battle Begins

Dozens of amphibians, all flying miniature red and yellow ensigns, coughed and snorted across the starting line. It was the beginning of battle but it was like a regatta.

For thousands of yards we followed the amphibians which raced out after the armored landing craft had fired thousands of rockets. Through glasses we could watch the landing craft crawl upon the shore. The only opposition was bursts of mortar fire on the edge of the beach. As these dwindled our men pushed inland.

On the beach, a short time before writing this I found the usual ugly scars of torn-up trees, the red land gashed and seared. However, so far I haven't found the total denuding devastation observed at Kwajalein and Eniwetok.

Nevertheless what began as a magnificent spectacle may well end as a tough and ugly struggle.

Glassford in London To Assume New Duty

By the Associated Press

London, July 28

Vice-Admiral William A. Glassford, Jr., of the United States Navy has arrived in London for duty, it was announced today. He established the Special American Mission at Dakar in 1943, and remained as its head until it closed last month.

Allies Advance in Normandy Behind Great Force of Armor

Continued from Page 1

replying with Tommy guns and grenades.

It was a small but stiff action. This sort of fragmentary, unorganized resistance, is typical of the state to which the German opposition in this sector has been reduced by the speed, weight, and power of the American breakthrough.

Above all it is the volume and power of the American drive that is impressed on the observer at the front. This is American mass production in action. It is American engineering on the T. V. A. (Tennessee Valley Authority) scale in action.

It is the American airplane industry in action.

It is the American automobile industry in action.

I do not mean by this to minimize in the slightest degree of course the primary role of the American soldier himself. Our seasoned soldiers have been magnificent in this battle and our less seasoned ones are fast becoming seasoned veterans. They all deserve the fullest credit.

But looking at the strategy and tactics which have been responsible for this important victory—and it is nothing less than important, perhaps even a decisive victory—it is an overwhelming force of armor, firepower, and manpower that has hurled back the Germans. This victory is complete justification, if any were needed, for SHAEF policy of accumulating a decisive force before launching an invasion assault.

Great Mobile Power

Yesterday in one sector just behinr the fighting front I saw a great, long column of American armor; tank after tank after tank, huge self-propelled guns, supply vehicles, and armored cars of all sorts, going forward along a road that was not there at all the day before. It had been built in a few hours by the simple process of mobile power; giant bulldozers just pushed a way through the fields and hedgerows, road-building engineers followed along in trucks and in an unbelievably short time the tanks and guns were able to drive through, adding their extra weight and firepower to other columns on the existing roads.

All this massed power is unquestionably breaking down German organized resistance. More, it is breaking down their last remaining hopes of winning.

"The war for us is lost," is the way German soldiers put it to three American privates who were recaptured this morning from their Nazi captors.

Talks to G. I.'s

I talked to these G. I.'s a few minutes after they had been brought in. All three boys were still visibly shaken by their experience—mainly hungry, for although German soldiers had offered to share their meager rations of tuna fish, dry bread, and some kind of fatty substance like lard with their captives, it was hardly edible.

The thing that had impressed the three most was the fact that their captors had had enough—a score of them tried to get their unarmed captives to take them across to American lines!

When the officers heard the American armor coming in the distance they jumped hurriedly into few waiting cars and tore off, leaving the men stranded. Most of the German soldiers then followed suit on foot, though about 20 stayed and surrendered eagerly, and with obvious relief, to a single American soldier who came up soon after with a Tommy gun.

How far is this state of things typical of all German forces in France? Although the answer can only be a guess, there are indications that it applies to all but the picked panzer units and their supporting troops.

The hard time which the British and Canadians have been having this week on the front south and east of Caen makes it plain enough that these crack armored divisions and SS units are good troops with plenty of fight left in them.

Can Halt Armored Units

But just the same, General Bradley's success in the present offensive proves that if and when you hit even Nazi armored units hard enough, with enough weight of armor and firepower, they crack up.

For at the front today and along the roads leading to it, I saw dozens of both Panther and Tiger tanks that had been smashed up or burnt out.

Air attacks of course played a big part in the successful advance. Besides blasting open the original gap and continuing close support of ground troops, the 9th Air Force has been especially active in preventing the enemy from bringing up reserves to redress the situation.

In fact it looks from the battlefield as if it is this domination of communications and transportation that is the air force's vital role in the land fighting—much more than close tactical support.

Both yesterday and today I drove miles and miles over a network of roads big and little, immediately behind the front and farther in the rear. These roads were packed for mile after mile with our armour and supply columns, artillery and infantry, which would have presented a tempting target to enemy bombers. Yet not once did we see anything but our own planes—though one, it is true, was streaking for home with smoke pouring from its engine.

Its ability to use the roads unmolested, and to deny the enemy that untroubled use, except when the weather is bad, has likely been one of the decisive factors in this campaign and is likely to become increasingly so as the weather improves.

Front-Line German Troops Ordered to Work on Roads

Continued from Page 1

women are working in armament factories, millions of German women cannot stay away from war work."

Oil Crisis in Reich

LONDON, July 28 (CBS)—Oil production in Germany and German-occupied territory had fallen to a third of its former output by the end of April, but hasty repairs raised production to half the earlier figure—only to have it cut down by renewed Allied attacks.

The British Radio gave this summary of the Reich's oil position, adding that now "there are widespread signs of German oil shortage. On the western front, German troops, including SS divisions, are forced to march long distances because there is no fuel for their lorries.

"German aircraft are caught on German airfields because there is insufficient fuel to spare for movement," the radiocast said. This is causing bitter feeling in the Luftwaffe. High officers have complained that the flying bombs are daily using enough fuel for 100 fighters.

"It isn't only in France that the Luftwaffe lacks fuel. Air training schools have already been closed in many parts of Germany. Either because they have no planes or because they have no fuel for the planes that they still have.

"The German High Command has given orders that officers and men should use bicycles instead of cars or lorries wherever possible.

Byrd Group Plans Third-Party Ticket

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Plans for holding the Byrd-for-President organization intact to help in the formation of a third party anti-Roosevelt ticket were announced July 27 by John U. Barr of New Orleans, chairman of the recent campaign to make Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia the Democratic Presidential nominee.

"The events of the next 30 days may develop the fighting names and slogans under which we will wage out battle," Mr. Barr said in a statement. "At the proper moment we shall make the necessary announcements. There will be a genuine Democratic ticket for the electoral college."

Texas and Mississippi Democrats have already freed their electors to vote for a Democrat other than the party nominee. Louisiana and Alabama factors have taken preliminary steps toward the same aim.

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U. S. Chaplains Mark Record Of Army Duty

Continued from Page 1

battlefield and 33 others are held by the enemy.

Out of 2,363 chaplains in service during World War I, five were killed in action, and 18 others passed on in service; 27 others were wounded in action. Five chaplains received the Distinguished Service Medal and 23 the Distinguished Service Cross. Seventy-seven decorations were awarded to 59 chaplains.

In pre-Revolution days, chaplains served with companies nearest their churches. In the Continental Army during the Revolution they were assigned to regiments, separate units, and hospitals. Chaplains were assigned to regiments during the War of 1812. After that war, the only chaplain in the Army seems to have been one at West Point, who also was professor of geography, history, and ethics.

During the war with Mexico, a chaplain was authorized for each regiment of volunteers. In 1861, regimental chaplains were authorized and Jewish rabbis made eligible.

When the United States entered World War I in 1917, there were 74 chaplains in the regular Army and 72 in the National Guard.

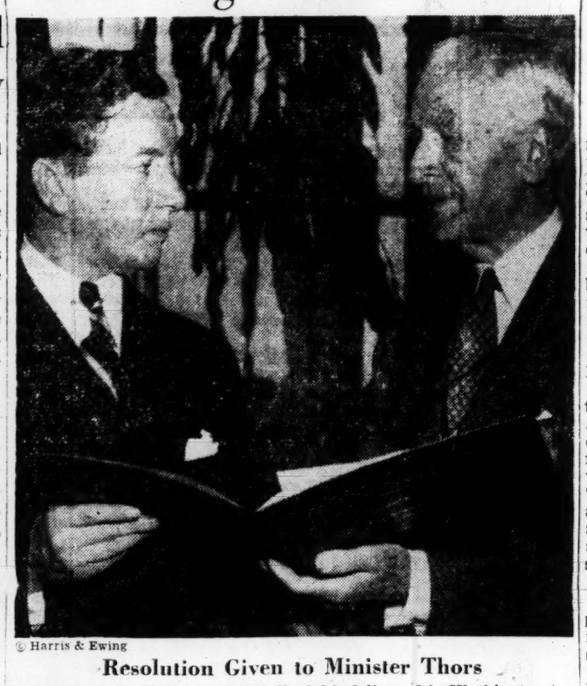
Civil Government Again Functions In Liberated N. Burma

CHUNGKING, July 28 (Reuter)—Civil government is already functioning in liberated areas of North Burma through co-operation with the Allies, the July 27 Chinese communiqué announced, adding that inhabitants returning to their villages resumed normal living after two years of Japanese occupation.

Rehabilitation is under the supervision of competent civil affairs officers who have a thorough knowledge of the situation, the problems and the people.

In forward areas where fighting is still in progress Allied armies are delivering food and treating the sick at the expense of precious air tonnage.

U. S. Congratulates Iceland



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Resolution Given to Minister Thors

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, right, delivered in Washington to Thor Thors, Minister of Iceland, an enrolled copy of the Concurrent Resolution, recently adopted by unanimous vote of the Congress of the United States, congratulating the Icelandic Althing on the establishment of the Republic of Iceland.

North Carolina City Prepares Mountain Fête for Visitors

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Folks in and around Asheville, N. C., have a treat in store for them beginning Aug. 3 and continuing through Aug. 5, when nearly 500 men, women, and children of the "Appalachians" put on their annual folk festival.

Even now the songs of these mountain folks can be heard floating down from the hills as the "actors and actresses" practice for Asheville's Mountain Dance and Music Festival.

Bands and individual performers whose names have never been in neon but who are "big time" in the hills circuit are polishing up their technique, according to Bill Sharpe of the State News Bureau at Raleigh.

All the devotees of folk music and dancing are not hillbillies, by a long way, says Bill, adding that all the repertoire is not the "corn" so frequently heard over the radio.

Bascom L. Lunsford, authority on folklore, who directs the festival, expects many of his stars to return to the competition. No doubt there will be Fiddlin' Bill Hensley, often champion, who is good enough to have made music shorts for Hollywood. Also expected is Sara Bailey, "80 years in these parts," who shakes a "mean" foot in a clog dance. The program includes square dance competitions each night with a dance-off for championship on the last night; string bands, individual instrumentalists, dancers and singers, and yodelers.

Straw Rides Popular

Weekly straw rides and picnic parties have become so popular with guests at the Eastern Slope Inn at North Conway, N. H., that they are now held biweekly, according to reports from this humming New England resort center. With a "full house" assured far into the autumn months, extensive recreational activities are being arranged for the guests. One of the feature events of the season will be a musicale on Aug. 27, for the benefit of the National War Fund.

Wildwood Boat Regatta

The seventh Annual Sailboat Regatta of the Greater Wildwood Yacht Club of Wildwood-by-the-Sea, N. J., will be held on Aug. 12 and 13. Sponsored by the Greater Wildwood Yacht Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the City of Wildwood, the first race of the regatta is scheduled to get under way at 10 a. m. Aug. 12. The regatta is open free of charge to all visitors and may be viewed at advantage from many spots along the course.

Travel Notes

Top-notch ice skating stars soon will gather at Lake Placid for this resort's 13th annual midsummer figure skating operetta which takes place at the Olympic Arena, Aug. 3, 4 and 5. . . . Cruises along the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers are being patronized so heavily by United States vacationists this summer that Canada Steamship Lines, operators of the cruises, urge those still considering such a trip to make their reservations now for the latter part of the season.

Hope of U. S. Move Against Spain Fades

Continued from Page 1

nounced in a program beamed toward France that the Spanish Blue Division is now located in France. The BBC, quoting Algerian sources, says the division, which tried to fight against the Russians on several occasions but was badly mauled each time, is being used by the German Gestapo as a police force in Southwestern France. The main job of the division, it is understood, is to spy on Frenchman trying to escape from France.

If this is so, it would indicate that even the imminent danger of a German collapse has not weakened General Franco's affection for the Nazis to a point where he will stop active aid to the Axis. This particular type of aid would appear to be especially reprehensible, since it is directed at the suffering civilian population of a sister Latin nation.

Reasons for Situation

There are believed to be two principal reasons why no change in American policy toward Spain may be expected. The first is that the Churchill Government in London is opposing certain shifts in Spain. The second reason is that Washington is still wary of Roman Catholic opinion in the United States and Latin America in regard to General Franco.

The first reason is respected in the State Department since, while it would be incorrect to say that Spain is looked upon as a British diplomatic sphere of influence, Washington is willing to let Britain call the turn on Allied policy toward that country, at least for the present. In somewhat the same way, Britain has followed the United States in regard to Argentina, so the latter is deferring to Britain over Spain.

Washington's sensitivity over the possible reaction of the Roman Catholic hierarchy toward any change in America's Spanish policy is particularly acute since this is an election year. Although the official attitude of the hierarchy toward General Franco seems to have been becoming less favorable in the early part of the year, as evidenced by critical editorials in the Roman Catholic magazine Commonweal, it is felt that Professor Hayes' testimony might serve to restore General Franco's prestige in these circles.

Revolt Chiefs Jailed In Colombia Uprising

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 28 (AP)—Col. Diogenes Gil has been convicted as the leader of an abortive revolt July 10 during which President López and several of his Cabinet ministers were held prisoner, and has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, the Government press office announced today.

Convicted with Colonel Gil, the announcement stated, were Lieut. Col. Luis Agudelo and Maj. Jose Figueroa, who were sentenced to eight and seven years' imprisonment respectively. All three were stripped of their military rank.

President López and his ministers were seized as they witnessed army maneuvers at Pasto in southern Colombia. They were released unharmed after loyal troops quelled the uprising, which was confined to only a few garrisons.

How to Prevent 'Flats' On Road Told by ODT

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Flat tires along the highways have concerned Office of Defense Transportation so much that officials have isued a pamphlet, "How to Prevent Roadside Flat Tires."

ODT explained that surveys disclosed that "slow leaks are responsible every day for needless destruction and premature wear of millions of tires and tubes on automobiles, trucks, buses and tractors."

ODT's test: 1. Screw valve caps "finger-tight." 2. Before adding air, test and record pressure in each tire. 3. Check variations in tire pressures, remembering that "marked differences in pressure indicate slow leaks and the tires showing abnormal losses should be removed for immediate inspection and repair."

Surplus War Goods Total May Hit $103,828,000,000

Continued from Page 1

agencies would also be formed. At the moment, Will Clayton, operating under a Executive Order dated Feb. 21, 1944 is supervising surplus goods disposal.

2. Insistence that disposal of surplus goods be disposed in such a way as to prevent monopoly. It is suggested that the Smaller War Plants Corporation be permitted to acquire surplus property and then dispose of it in small lots to small business.

3. Suggestion that veterans who might want to acquire surplus equipment or supplies in establishing themselves in business after the war have certain preferences.

4. Recommendation that no government-owned war plant costing $5,000,000 or more be disposed of without Congressional approval, also approval of the Attorney General's office. Affected especially would be aircraft, synthetic rubber, high octane gasoline, aluminum, steel plants, and shipyards.

5. Approval of governmental accumulation of surpluses of metals, minerals and other raw materials, but only so far the military find necessary. It believes that accumulating stockpiles of materials other than for security purposes would actually endanger the nation's security by surrounding it with a store of outmoded weapons.

As a warning to businessmen who may expect fantastic bargains in picking up surplus war plants, Jesse Jones, Reconstruction Finance Corporation Chairman, said it would be unfair both to taxpayers and business competitors to let these plants go at bargain prices.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Baruch Report of last February on reconversion and re-employment, Mr. Jones disclosed that the Defense Plant Corporation is about half through its survey of what will in time be surplus plants.

When completed, these reports will be open to businessmen who may be interested in acquiring a new plant. The hope is to spread such information as wide as possible, so that there will be competition for plant facilities.

Philadelphia Women Drop Brooms To Fight Street Dust at Source

PHILADELPHIA, July 28 (AP)—Fifty housewives and their children dropped the day's occupations, brought chairs from their homes and sat down in a blockade across Devereaux Avenue today.

Blocked was a fleet of heavy trucks carrying excavated dirt from a new paving job, but ended for a time was the dust swirl that had kept the neighborhood's residents behind closed doors and windows.

The truck drivers demanded passage. The women said, "No." The drivers found they were mere men against a mighty, determined force. They sent for the boss.

Police arrived first. Policemen Hannon and O'Denning, wise men that they are, saw the situation called for "a little placating." They promised "something would be done." The housewives asked, "What?"

Then the contractor arrived. He said he would have his workers wet down the street with a fire hose, but there were no couplings. They carry a priority rating.

Policemen Hannon and O'Denning, wise men that they are, got the couplings—no questions asked.

The women and children said they would go home on one condition—the contractor must promise to drench the street daily until the job was finished. He agreed.

Dies Report Prepared On C. I. O. Political Unit

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The House Committee on Un-American Activities, headed by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, was disclosed yesterday to have prepared a report on the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee, probably for submission to the Justice Department.

Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey, ranking Republican of the Dies Committee, wired the Chairman today, proposing that the C. I. O.-P. A. C. material gathered by the Dies Committee be turned over to the Attorney General. He called for further "diligent" inquiry by the House Committee.

OPA Says Rations To Stay on Steaks

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—There'll be no ration-free beefsteaks or roasts for a couple of weeks at the earliest. The Office of Price Administration announced yesterday the present ration point values on all meats and dairy products would be maintained until at least Aug. 13.

The War Food Administration had ordered OPA to discontinue rationing of most beefsteaks and roasts by Aug. 1. OPA registered vigorous protests, however, and succeeded in having the directive set aside temporarily.

Meetings between the two agencies and other Government officials scheduled in the next few days will determine whether commercial and utility grade steaks and roasts will come off the ration list in mid-August.

'Looking Glass' Idea Wins Prize for Saving Time

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The Maritime Commission yesterday awarded $5 to Miss Mary F. Wheatland of the Commission's regional construction office in Philadelphia for her suggestion that mirrors in women's lavatories be moved away from wash basins.

The award was one of several for suggestions making "tangible savings in either time or material."

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"Stick to the truth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A DEEP conviction that undeviating eternal Mind directs all things aright dispels the mists of uncertainty which shroud mortal thinking. As in the material universe the sun, moon, and stars revolve in majestic rhythm and harmony, so in the realm of Spirit the perfection and tranquillity of God's creation stand forever uninvaded, ceaselessly proclaiming the glory and omnipotence of eternal, unchanging Principle.

Those who doubt God's omnipotence and omnipresence achieve little of value to humanity. Skeptics and scoffers, who seek to tear down and destroy faith in God, contribute nothing to the progress of the human race. Yet over and above all, the truth of being remains unchanged. God's unending plan of perfection and harmony for His beloved children comes ever more clearly to light. We can trust all to our heavenly Father, "with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning" (James 1:17).

* * *

In the Bible we read that there came a voice from heaven to Nebuchadnezzar, declaring that "the most High ruleth in the kingdom of men" (Daniel 4:32). The fact that God is the one and only power is the foundation stone of Christian Science. Divine Science brings to men a larger knowledge of themselves, dispelling the illusion that man is a material personality, wandering in a wilderness of doubt, without compass to guide him, ceaselessly questioning the reason for his existence. Through it we learn that God's creation is complete, finished, and final, and that man, the son of God, is an inseparable part of the transcendent, spiritual whole. The Scriptures declare (Ecclesiastes 3:14), "I know that, whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it."

* * *

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 418), "Stick to the truth of being in contradistinction to the error that life, substance, or intelligence can be in matter." Here is a spiritual command which brings inspiring results to those with the vision and determination to obey it. When we accept and act upon the spiritual certainty of the allness of God, and the consequent nothingness of matter, as did our great exemplar, Christ Jesus, the healing of inharmony is sure to follow. Limiting suggestions of failure and lack, disappointment and despair, give place to divine actualities, to the beauty and loveliness of spiritual concepts, untrammeled by material falsity—concepts which reveal the glory of God.

In this connection, the experience of a sailor in the present conflict is helpful. He is a student of Christian Science, and repeatedly has been able to prove it practical and protective. At one time in a heavy sea he was washed over the side of the ship, with turbulent waves rolling in every direction. Immediately he turned to divine Mind for help, and found himself standing upright on the deck below, instead of tossing in the ocean. He had been doing some intensive study of the Bible just preceding the incident, and felt no fear when he was swept overboard. He attributed his deliverance entirely to the protecting power of God's all-encircling love.

One Mind, one Principle, one Love sustains and maintains all true being. Keen thinking and acting along spiritual lines constitute one's sure defense against evil's baseless claim that it can make human life an unequal and losing battle. Because evil has no source, basis, identity, or power, it cannot rob the children of God of their heritage of good, or chill existence with lovelessness and fear.

Let us "stick to the truth of being." Persistence in right thinking is a rewarding virtue, leading away from matter to Spirit. Through it we constantly gain increased understanding of God as able to supply every need of man, and to protect him under all circumstances. Such understanding solves every human problem. Wherever we are, there too is God; His grace is always sufficient for us. Quietly and confidently we must stand firmly on the rock of God's omnipotence, in full faith that arguments of error are always futile and unreal, whether of disease, sin, lack, or even of a global war. This is the way of victory. Man coexists with God and is never separated from Him. Man is the complete and perfect child of his heavenly Father-Mother, sustained and protected by God throughout eternity. This is "the truth of being."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIR ISAAC NEWTON: *A Portrait Executed by Josiah Wedgwood*

JOSIAH WEDGWOOD combined versatility with the quality of shrewdness. Nominally he was a potter, born and bred to the calling. Actually, he transcended the limits of a family trade and transformed it into an art, a social institution, a tradition. Old Wedgwood is fancied today by many a collector to whom other manifestations of art are strange. The ornamental pieces were well-made, colored appealingly, and decorated with dignity. A variety of objects was made, and each was separately handled and worked over, before being subjected to "long, hazardous" firing.

This portrait of Sir Isaac Newton is one of the heads of "Illustrious Moderns," made by Wedgwood. Personal likenesses were then in great demand, and painters and sculptors were kept busy by an elite clientele. Some portraits were modeled from paintings or engravings; others were wrought in wax from life. In 1787, a list was issued of 228 portraits, executed by the Wedgwood pottery: Princes (51); Statesmen and Commanders (52); Philosophers and Naturalists (30); Architects (4); English poets (24); French poets (7); Physicians (10); Antiquarians (3); Painters (13); Divines and Moral Writers (11), and Ladies (23).

The portraits were modeled in materials developed by Wedgwood, such as jasper and basalt, both of which had properties in common with natural stone. This plaque is of black basalt. It is eight by four and one-half inches. William Hackwood, a contemporary artist in the employ of Wedgwood, modeled it from a portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

A bid for trade is found in the catalogue of 1774 in which Wedgwood wrote: "If Gentlemen or Ladies choose to have Models of themselves, Families or Friends, made in Wax, or engraven in Stones, of proper size for Seals, Rings, Lockets or Bracelets, they may have as many durable Copies of those models as they please, either in Cameo or Intaglio, for any of the above purposes, at a moderate Expense: and this Nation is at present happy in the Possession of several Artists of distinguished Merit as engravers and Modellers, who are capable of executing these fine Works with great delicacy and Precision."

DOROTHY ADLOW

„Trwaj przy prawdzie"

Tłomaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

GŁĘBOKIE przekonanie, że niezbaczajaca z drogi wieczysta Myśl kieruje wszystkimi sprawami w właściwy sposób, rozwiewa mgły niepewności, jakie oblekają śmiertelne myślenie. Jak we wszechświecie materialnym słońce, księżyc i gwiazdy obracają się w majestatycznym rytmie i w harmonii, tak w dziedzinie Ducha doskonałość i spokój tworu Bożego stoją na wieki nieuszczuplone, ustawicznie oznajmiając chwałę i wszechmoc wieczystej i niezmiennej Zasady.

Ci, którzy wątpią w wszechmoc i wszechobecność Boga, mało wartości zdobywają dla ludzkości. Sceptycy i szydercy, usiłujący zerwać i zniweczyć wiarę w Boga, nie przyczyniają się niczym do postępu rodu ludzkiego. Albowiem mimo wszystko, i ponad wszystko pozostaje nienaruszona prawda bytu. Nieskończony plan Boga doskonałości i harmonii dla Jego ukochanych dzieci objawia się coraz jaśniej i wyraźniej. Możemy wszyscy ufać naszemu Ojcu niebieskiemu, „u którego niemasz odmiany, ani zacmienia na wstecz się wracającego" (Jakób 1:17).

Czytamy w Piśmie św., że głos z nieba doszedł do Nebuchadnezzara, oznajmiający, że „Najwyższy panuje nad królestwem ludzkiém" (Daniel 4:32). Fakt, że Bóg jest jedną i jedyną siłą, jest kamieniem węgielnym Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Wiedza boska przynosi człowiekowi większą świadomość o sobie, a rozwiewa złudzenie, jakoby człowiek był materialną jednostką wędrującą w puszczy wątpliwości bez żadnej wskazówki, jakaby go wiodła, wiecznie tylko bezradnie szukającą racji swego bytu. Przez tę Wiedzę dowiadujemy się, że twór Boga jest całkowity, skończony i ostateczny, i że człowiek, syn Boga, jest nieoddzielną częścią transcendentalnej duchowej całości. Pismo św. powiada (Kazn. Sal. 3:14): „Wiem i to, że cokolwiek Bóg czyni, trwa na wieki; i że się do tego nic nie może przydać, ani z tego co ująć."

Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, Mary Baker Eddy, pisze w "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" na str. 418: „Trwaj przy prawdzie bytu, w odróżnieniu od błędu, jakoby życie, substancja lub inteligencja mogły isynieć w materii." Jest w tym duchowy nakaz, jaki przynosi podniosłe wyniki tym co mają wizję i postanowienie usłuchania go. Jeżeli przyjmujemy i działamy na podstawie duchowej pewności o wszechjestestwie Boga, a tym samym konsekwentnie o nicości materii, jak to czynił nasz wielki wzór, Chrystus Jezus, uzdrowienie dysharmonii musi bezwarunkowo nastąpić. Ograniczające przypuszczenia niepowodzenia i braku, rozczarowania i rozpaczy, ustępują wobec boskiej rzeczywistości, piękności i uroku koncepcyj duchowych niekrępowanych fałszami materialnymi—koncepcyj, objawiających chwałę Bożą.

W tym związku warto wspomnieć o przeżyciu pewnego marynarza w obecnym konflikcie. Jest on uczniem Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej i wielekrotnie zdołał znaleźć w niej pożytek i ochronę. Pewnego razu w czas burzliwej fali woda zmyła go z pokładu na wzburzone morze, gdzie groźne bałwany otoczyły go ze wszystkich stron. Bezzwłocznie zwrócił się o pomoc do Myśli boskiej, i znalazł się w pozycji stojacej na niższym pokładzie zamiast na łonie wzburzonych fal. Właśnie na krótki czas przed tym wypadkiem był głęboko zajęty czytaniem Pisma św., i nie odczuwał wcale trwogi, gdy go fala rzuciła z pokładu na ocean. Przypisuje on swe ocalenie całkowicie ochronnej mocy wszystko obejmującej miłości boskiej.

Jedna Myśl, jedna Zasada, jedna Miłość podtrzymuje i utrzymuje wszelki prawdziwy byt. Śmiała myśl i działanie po linii duchowej stanowią pewną obronę przeciwko bezpodstawnemu roszczeniu zła, jakoby ono mogło uczynić życie ludzkie walką nierówną i przegraną. Ponieważ zło nie ma źródła, podstawy, tożsamości ani mocy, przeto nie może pozbawiać dzieci Boga ich dziedzictwa dobra ani zamrażać bytu brakiem miłości i trwogą.

„Trwajmy przy prawdzie bytu." Wytrwanie w prawym myśleniu jest cnotą, jaka przynosi nagrodę sama w sobie, odwodząc od materii do Ducha. Przez nie zdobywamy stale coraz większe zrozumienie Boga jako zdolnego do zaopatrzenia każdej potrzeby człowieka i do ochronienia go w każdej okoliczności. Takie zrozumienie rozwiązuje każde ludzkie zagadnienie. Gdziekolwiek jesteśmy, tam jest i Bóg: Jego łaska jest dla nas zawsze wystarczająca. Ze spokojem i ufnością musimy zawsze stać silnie na skale wszechmocy Boga, z pełną wiarą, że roszczenia błędu są zawsze płonne i nierzeczywiste, czy to choroby, czy grzechu, braku lub nawet globalnej wojny. To jest droga do zwycięstwa. Człowiek współistnieje z Bogiem i nigdy nie jest od Niego oddzielony. Człowiek jest zupełnym i doskonałym dzieckiem swego niebieskiego Ojca-Matki, utrzymywanym i chronionym przez Boga poprzez wieczność. Taka jest „prawda bytu".

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And the dragonflies wing low.

Come where the wind blows softly
And the clouds drift in from the sea:
I can hear the children laughing,
And their voices call to me.

Come with me over the pastures;
Though my children are far away
The hills and the rocks still echo
The joys of their yesterday.

GWEN CASTLE

Grandfather Loved the Land

ALTHOUGH GRANDFATHER loved the land, he never seemed to believe that anyone else was capable of coping with it.

"When you are about forty," he said once, "you will be taken with a desire to leave the city and go on a farm."

Since I was about ten when this prediction was made, I didn't pay too much attention. "About forty" was to me the indeterminate distance on the perimeter of experience.

But, when I noticed that my grandfather was still, that evidently he meant me to hear what he had to say, I waited. I did not have long to wait.

"Don't do it," my grandfather said.

* * *

Grandfather's eyes always twinkled, so it was sometimes difficult to know if he was joking. Maybe he knew we'd have to go back to the land sometime, anyway, or maybe he was only aware of the changes that would come to many in this country.

I have wondered since what my grandfather meant by "going on a farm." My grandfather, who went back to ranching long before he was "about forty," and never afterwards divorced himself from the land and the uses of the land, was never a farmer in his life, if by farmer is meant one who grows crops in soil for a livelihood. (No more, I should add, am I.)

* * *

At twenty-one, after four years in the Army of Tennessee, he was trading horses with the Northern carpet-baggers in Alabama, and profitably, too. A few years later, he was buying and selling sheep in California and Nevada. Later he had a cattle and horse ranch in Texas. He joined the Alaska gold rush and owned mining land. He traded in the timberlands of the Coast from Humboldt Bay to Cape Flattery, never on a large scale, but never with any other interest outweighing the fascination the land had for him.

My grandfather never saw a city of more than 300,000 in his life, except for passing through New York on his way to California via the overland route at the Isthmus. When I knew him best, he was living in a large two-story log-house he had built for himself at the head of a beautiful little bay in one of the Sound counties of Washington, and his only way of reaching the city was a forty-mile trip by launch.

* * *

Now, we live in a city comprising more than a million and a half persons. We pay city taxes and get city water; we have telephones and gas mains; and, in a sense, I have felt that I could look Grandfather in the eye any time and tell him I had been loyal to his advice. Lately, I haven't been so sure.

You see, I compromised with Grandfather some years ago. I continued to live in the city, but I am at least twenty miles from the City Hall as the crow flies. Our neighbors nearly all grow alfalfa and beans and oranges for a living. The valley in which we live comprises more than 200,000 persons, in ten or fifteen small towns and villages.

The question is: Would Grandfather consider that we live in the city or on a farm? If I stand at one corner of our place and call to Martha at an opposite corner, she will not hear me. There are orange trees down on the terraces and cantaloupes in a lower field. Here and there are corn and tomatoes and deciduous fruit trees of one sort or another.

* * *

We think of ourselves as city dwellers, because we do as other city dwellers do. In our neighborhood, we pick up a telephone to call the corner store or our friend in town. We drive to work each morning, and mingle with the millions on the streets and in the offices. We go to the same theaters, and dine at the same restaurants and hotels. We attend the same churches.

Yet there is a difference. We don't do any of these things as frequently as others do them. We wouldn't care about being in an apartment house, with only a glimpse out of a ten-story window to satisfy our appetite to see green things growing or a view of distant mountains. The old allure of city noises and city sights and smells is gone. The searing cry of sirens, the bells and whistles of factories, the tooting ferries, have been replaced by the songs of birds and the stuttering of a tractor on a neighboring hillside.

I would think it a hardship to walk on pavement seven days a week now, when, by merely climbing a fence, I can start out over unfrequented hills and meet and see no one in hours of tramping. There are long periods of rest, too, when work is like rest; when what the world is thinking and doing comes to us only if we turn on the radio, or look at the newspaper.

After years of a life I can only consider the pleasantest and most rewarding I have known, I have wondered what Grandfather meant to warn us against; and I believe, at last, I know.

* * *

Whenever and wherever Grandfather and the land met, the land was the loser. It had to pay him for his presence on it. When it stopped paying, he stopped living on it. This made of his country life something of a contest. It was win and lose, hip and thigh, and then over the nearest hills to where the grass was greener or the cows had longer horns. If there were compensations, there must have been hardships, too. It was these, perhaps, that Grandfather wished to spare us. And he has.

Our land does not support us, and we do not support it. We make it pull its oar, but no more. Probably we should be content to support it if it compelled us, but it doesn't. And some things it has done for us which have no place in words about support or non-support. It has settled us in the notion that this plot, this hillside, cultivated a little at the bottom and wild a little at the top, is something we can call home in a sense that no city dwelling could invite. It is a place to hang our hat, to rest, to go forth from and return to. You must know this feeling by experience or it cannot be described for you.

* * *

It may be that it is not yet time for everyone in the big cities of the land to take his hat and a small suitcase in his hand, then walk away from his city until he reaches a point where he can get back to it if he wants to or leave it alone if he desires that and say to himself: "This is where I shall stay."

But that time can come. It is already coming; it is almost here. But it will not come as a back-to-the-farm movement. Grandfather knew that. "Don't do it," he said; and he was right. The graces the cities have given us we need not lose. But the charm the country has for us—for all of us; for most of us came from the country—must return. I think it will. I think Grandfather knew it would.

STEPHEN CABARRUS

A Useful Word in Any Language

THE WALKS and drives about Pau lead among the richest vineyards and fields and pastures and orchards of France. There are amusing little towns in all directions, some right down in the valley of the Gave de Pau, others tucked away in the folds of the hills, sometimes swung in hammocks of rolling green swards, sometimes perched on rocks as if carved Rodinwise out of the rough unchiseled base which supports them. Nearest are Coarraze, Lescar and Morlaàs, all historic pendants of the parent city which is always in sight. . . .

We nearly missed the visit to Lescar, and perhaps much else, by ignorance of a word with which all travelers should equip themselves whenever they go into a country with a language foreign to them. Lescar is less than five miles out, a little far to walk on a hot summer day, and so near that a motor would annihilate the distance. So we made up a party, and sought two old-fashioned, one-horse victorias, and divided our group between them. Before leaving the city our victoria stopped at a shop for us to make a purchase. When we came out the driver had disappeared but his venerable servant in the traces stood as left, untethered and apparently sound asleep. There seemed to be only one rational thing to do, to step into the victoria, sit down and wait the return of the driver. We suited the action to the idea, but we had not counted on the habitude of the horse. Something about the familiar noise and motion behind him signified to him that the vehicle was once more occupied and he automatically moved off. We called "Whoa!" gently at first, and then desperately, at the same time reaching for the of course unreachable reins, as he began to pick up speed under what he took for our noisy urging. Naturally the horse did not understand English. He had never studied it, he had never been taught it, he had never traveled abroad. And then my companion and I suddenly realized that our ignorance was just as great as the horse's, for neither of us knew how to tell a horse to stop in French. It was no time at all until our panicky English beseechments had the amiable nag in full trot down the narrow crowded street. It was just when the situation seemed the most ludicrous and dangerous that the driver, who had been running after, caught up, made quite an acrobatic vault into his seat, and the situation simmered into a hearty laugh, and a resolution, for security's sake, always to start acquaintance with a foreign language with the equivalent of the word "Whoa."—From "Along the Pyrenees," by PAUL WILSTACH (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill).

Children's Summer

Watchful doors open to summer;
Bouncing with fraternity,
The children run to meet the mornings.
Sun strands catch and wind on tricycle wheels.
Playhouses flower under sky-topped trees.

Venturing bare feet review
The forgotten ecstasy of green grass touch.
The coast from the corner in a bright red wagon
Is a long and satisfying sentence
With sidewalk cracks for commas.

BARBARA WILSON

Along the River of Gold

THE SACRAMENTO rises at Big Springs near Mt. Shasta and runs 320 miles to its delta joining with the tidal reaches of the San Joaquin. The river runs south through the Great Valley of California to San Francisco, where it is finally lost in the Golden Gate.

In the beginning it flows through the glades where azaleas bloom, past fern and watercress and swaying alders, through mountain meadows to Wagon Wheel Creek, and surges on to meet three tributaries which are born high in marshy meadowlands. The Pit and the McCloud and ten thousand springs and creeks and a dozen lesser rivers run a million miles of white-water way to swell the Sacramento. The torrent whips downward through forests of fir, pine, spruce, and cedar, of madrone, cottonwood, white-petaled dogwood, manzanita and whitethorn. The rising Shasta Dam interrupts its progress. Soon there will be a lake conserving the waters that will bring life to far-off desert acres.

Below Red Bluff, the Sacramento enters the Great Valley that stretches 400 miles long and a half a hundred wide, fenced by an unbroken mountain wall. It courses on past red clay and high boulder banks, past village and rancho and the city that bears the river's name, past factory and houseboat and busy wharf lines, taking on the slowness of a tidal stream where vineyards and orchards grow down to its banks. It wanders through delta lands where colors flame in the growing season like sunrise. Meeting the San Joaquin, it rolls through Suisun and San Pablo bays, through the high-walled Strait of Carquinez and the Bay of St. Francis, past the City No Man Forgets, and through the open gate that fronts the Pacific.

The story of the river begins, vaguely, when a savage Indian empire ruled the Great Valley. But, by sea and trail, white men came to win the river: explorers, soldiers and priests, adventurers, traders, and trappers. They were Spaniards, Russians, Americans, Englishmen, and Frenchmen. Nations greedy for lands and treasure sent them. The Spaniards stayed, swept the Red Empire aside, and set up missions in the wilderness. The Russians tried fur gathering and farming. Spain lost the valley to Mexico. The Russians sailed back to Sitka. Then, suddenly, came American dominion, and the age of gold. With the gold came wheat, and a new state was born. —From "The Sacramento (River of Gold)," by JULIAN DANA, (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words: "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5—thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request

Poland: Russia Aims to Reduce Germany to 'Second-Class Power'

New Dry Reasoning Urged To Prove Danger of Drink

Medical Society official advocates different program of education designed to tell why total abstinence is desirable instead of centering arguments on wickedness or unlawfulness of alcoholism.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 28—Failure of dry propaganda to reach the great mass of middle-ground opinion calls for a new approach to convince the public of the dangers of alcoholism, Dwight Anderson, Director of Public Relations for the Medical Society of the State of New York, advised the Yale School of Alcohol Studies last night.

Mr. Anderson urged an educational program designed to show why total abstinence is desirable as a voluntary way of life, instead of centering argument on its being wicked or unlawful to drink.

Analyzing wet and dry propaganda, the public-relations authority told the community leaders gathered in Yale's unique summer school:

Wet and Dry Propaganda

"An objective study of wet and dry propaganda indicates that the wet forces are doing more effectual work than the drys.

"The superior effectiveness of wet propaganda is not because more money is spent by the wets so much as that they direct their propaganda at the 'bleachers,' whereas the dries are talking to their own 'team.'

"It is estimated by authorities that of 100,000,000 persons of drinking age (over 15 years), 50 million are users of alcohol. As there are 100,000,000 persons over 15 in this country, there are therefore 50,000,000 persons who are abstinent for one reason or another.

"It is estimated that those who are abstinent through conviction number 17,000,000, and it would be a good guess that of the 50,000,000 users of alcohol, there may well be an equal number, or 17,000,000, who are believers in abstinence for the other fellow, and dry voters and talkers. Therefore in many areas, such as the South, for example, prohibition finds many followers among persons who themselves drink.

66,000,000 Neutrals

"We therefore have a body of 34,000,000 persons who may be said to be arrayed on the 'dry' side and accessible to 'dry' propaganda, leaving 66,000,000 who are neutrals or sitting in the bleachers while watching the contest between two opposing teams which are calling each other names, asserting and denying every statement made in favor or against the use of liquor.

"The 66,000,000 people in the 'bleachers' are inaccessible to almost all the dry propaganda, primarily because it makes of this question a moral issue. They are, however, accessible to wet propaganda, which is less aggressive and therefore encounters less resistance.

"These people sitting in the bleachers would be accessible if the approach for abstinence were made indirectly, and presented, not as an ostensible objective, but in such a way as to cause the man in the 'bleachers' to come to the conclusion that abstinence is desirable, voluntarily and of his own spontaneous intention.

"A public-relations program to this end which would influence these 63,000,000 people in this direction would have as its purpose to inform the public:

"1. That the problem drinker is a sick man, exceptionally reactive to alcohol.

"2. That he can be helped.

"3. That he is worth helping.

"4. That the problem is therefore a responsibility of the healing professions, as well as of the established health authorities and the public generally.

Organization Needed

"Alcoholics Anonymous has done much already to bring about acceptance of these four postulates. What is needed now is an organization for widespread popular propaganda on alcoholism—not alcohol—operating independently of all wet and dry organizations, with the foregoing objectives.

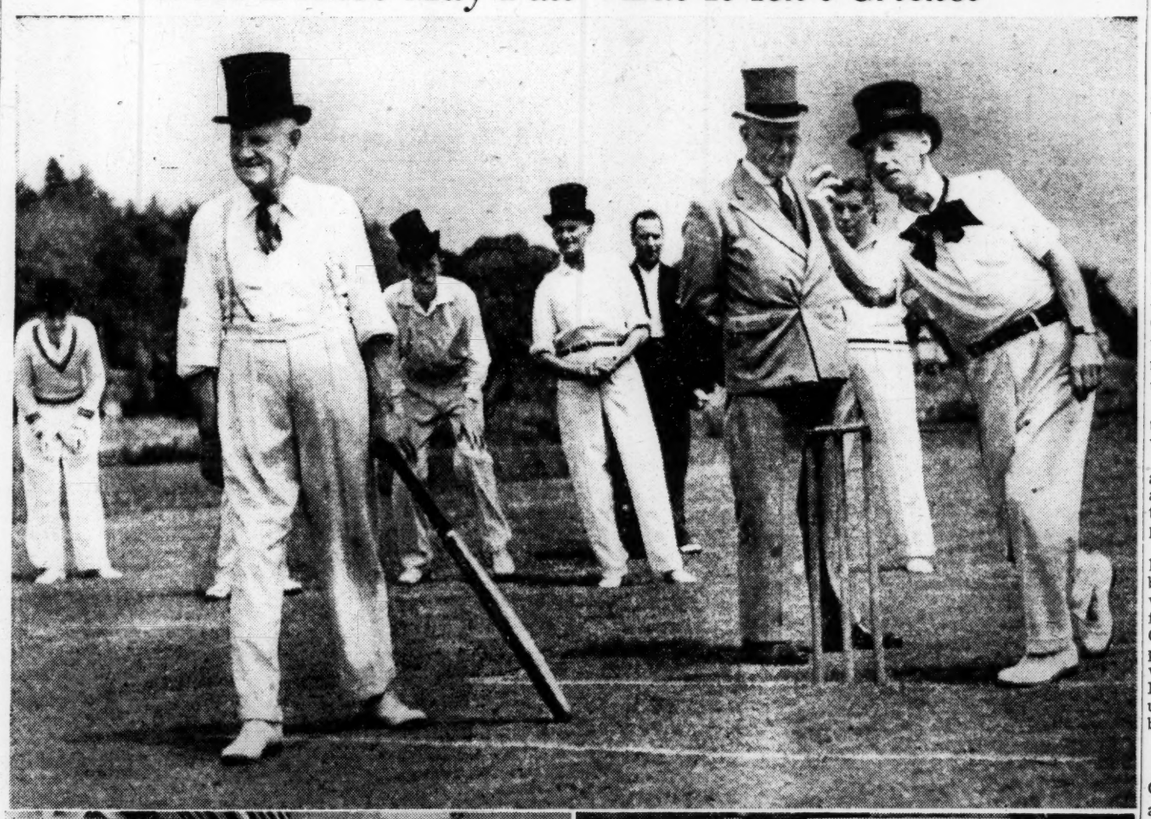
"The minds of the people in the 'bleachers' are open to receive these four kinetic concepts. After fully accepting them, what would follow would be a disturbed interest in knowing whether they or their friends might be on the way toward becoming alcoholics.

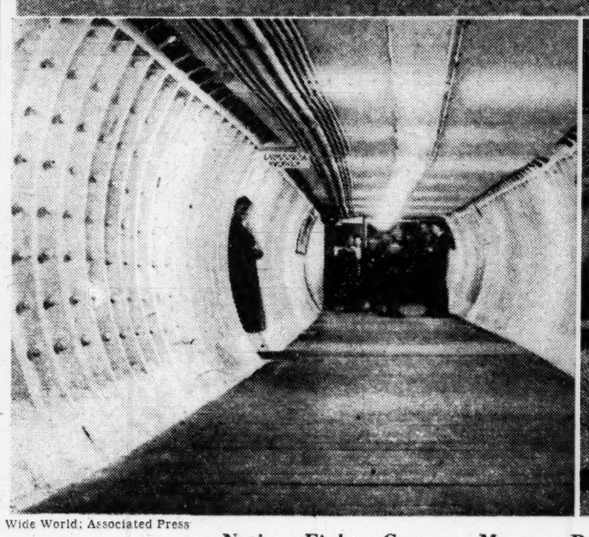
"The time would soon arrive when the hostess at a cocktail party would not insist upon a guest taking a second or a third cocktail, or even the first one if he had once declined, recognizing he might be one of those persons who should never take a drink at all.

"The social sanctions surrounding drinking—the prestige factor—would be discouraged automatically and voluntarily. The whole door would be opened wide by this new approach to change the mores in favor first of moderation in the use of alcohol.

"From that point on the resistance would be broken down for the final acceptance by many in the 'bleachers' of total abstinence as a voluntary way of life because it is more desirable rather than because it is wicked or unlawful to drink."

Robot Bombs May Fall—But It Isn't Cricket





Wide World; Associated Press

Nation Fights German Menace Both Above and Below Ground

Upper: Two village teams recently played cricket on a green in the South of England as it was played a hundred years ago—in top hats and cravats. And they let neither the roar of a flying bomb nor a thud which told that a robot had been hit disturb the game. "The game's the thing," they said, "and doodle bombs can do their worst." Lower left: A general view of one section of the shelters, deep under the city of London. When completed, the shelters will provide sleeping accommodations for 40,000 persons. Right: Deep in tubes underneath underground railway lines in London, shelters provide safety from robot bombs. Shelterers crowd around canteen cash desk to get receipts for money spent in the canteen on refreshments during their stay underground.

Mikolajczyk Visit Points Way to Vital Settlement

Moscow seems willing to do business on basis of pan-Slav bloc to bar Reich aggression.

Personal contact viewed as only way to break deadlock between exile regime and Soviet.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, July 28—Behind the Russian policy which now is taking rapid form in fixing the character of the regime with which the Russians will "do business" in Poland, lies a fundamental geographical concept.

Moscow is bending every effort to break completely with the prewar idea of a cordon sanitaire.

Instead, it intends to establish a pan-Slav bloc which will stand as a continuing challenge against the recrudescence of German power.

The cordon sanitaire, placing Poland in the position of a buffer between Germany and Russia, would, in effect, exclude Russia from Europe and actually permit Germany to revive as a military power in western Europe. It also would, in the last analysis, imply European distrust of Russia, a situation of which Germany would be quick to take advantage.

Basis of Division

The division between the Polish Government in exile in London and the Union of Polish Patriots in Moscow has arisen partly over these differing concepts of Poland's relation to Russia and to the rest of Europe after the war.

What the Russians have resented most in the utterances of the Polish press in London has been the inference that it was essential for Poland's welfare that both Russia and Germany be weakened.

Premier Joseph Stalin has asserted that he wants a strong and democratic Poland after the war. The dominant theme of Russia's postwar policy has been the permanent and final destruction of Germany's power military recuperation, and in Premier Stalin's view, Poland can become a valuable factor in this aim.

In this connection, there is apparently no more desire to bolshevize Poland than there was to bolshevize Czechoslovakia when Russia entered into a postwar agreement with the Czechs.

Slav Bloc Sought

Russia's underlying idea in building up a Slav bloc, comprising the Soviet Union, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, is to smash the German power of aggression once and for all.

This idea unquestionably has its attractions to the mass of the Polish population, as well as to the Russians and Czechs. The manifesto of the Polish Committee of National Liberation makes it plain that whereas the eastern frontier remains a question for subsequent negotiation on the basis of ethnographical majories—if all goes well and Slav unity is maintained, there is every reason to suppse the Russians will not quarrel too much over this or that district—it is clear that geographically Poland will tend to shift westward.

On the western frontiers, the statement indicates the aims of the Polish Committee, though without entering into details. East Prussia, Pomorze, and parts of Silesia are aimed at, and there is even a phrase about "Polish frontier posts on the Oder." Perhaps this need not be taken too literally, and anyway the length of the Oder along which this frontier is contemplated is not stated.

Seek to Reduce Reich

But whatever the details in the Polish Committee's thought, the general idea is clear: Germany must be reduced to a second-class power in Europe so no aggression may ever be feared from it. There is no doubt that this standpoint, even if not fully understandable in London and Washington, is something that appeals very deeply to Russians, Poles, Czechs, and citizens of other occupied nations who have just gone and still are going through the greatest ordeal of their history and who, if Germany had been victorious, would have been literally exterminated.

Russia and other Slav countries need long years of peace and security. That is the real explanation for the desire to reduce Germany to a second-class power. It is hoped that the formation of this anti-German Slav bloc will not arouse unnecessary misgivings in London and Washington about "Slav domination of Europe" which, one is assured here, is not in the least intended. One thing, it is pointed out, England will never sleep peacefully if there is danger of German military revival.

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—Premier Joseph Stalin gave a banquet for members of the Polish Committee of National Liberation last night, the Moscow Radio announced.

[This is the group which Russia has recognized as a de facto administration, in contrast to the regime of Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's Government in exile in London.]

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish Government in London arrived in Cairo today en route to Moscow to see Premier Joseph Stalin.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 28—Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's visit to Moscow will, it is hoped, be the first step on a journey ending in restoration of understanding between the Soviet Government, the Polish Government in Exile, and the Polish Committee of National Liberation in Moscow.

For personal contact is one of the few things which could break the deadlock that exists as a result of Russia's de facto recognition of one group of Poles and the absence of recognition of Premier Mikolajcyk's Government in Exile.

The Mikolajczyk mission includes Tadeusz Romer, Foreign Minister and former Polish Ambassador to Moscow, persona grata with the Soviet.

Other Members

It also includes Stanislaw Grabski, Speaker of the National Council here in London, former Professor of National Economy at Lwow University. Professor Grabski was a member of the Polish Socialist Party during Russian rule over part of Poland before 1914, negotiated a concordat with the Vatican in 1925, and departed for Russia in the fall of 1939, remaining there two years, then coming to Britain from the Middle East.

Though the delegation obviously is competent to speak in behalf of the Polish Cabinet here, this visit at the moment can only be described as of private nature, since no official Soviet-Polish government relations exist.

But Premier Mikolajczyk in a statement before he left London made it clear he hopes for frank discussions with Soviet representatives as well with representatives of the Soviet-favored new Polish Committee of National Liberation.

Soviet authorities have given the Liberation Committee even stronger status by yesterday's agreement signed between them, whereby arrangements for delegation authority in Russian-conquered Poland are clearly defined. The agreement follows closely that signed between the Czechoslovak Government and Russia some weeks ago safeguarding their position when the Russians enter Czechoslovakia.

Cabinet Shifts Forecast

General opinion here continues to be that solution is possible only by the exclusion of some members of the Polish Government here, to whom Moscow objects, and the inclusion of some from the new Polish Liberation Council in a new government. Premier Mikolajczyk himself is assumed to be persona grata with Premier Stalin and it will be surprising if he visits Moscow without reaching some agreement.

[On the basis of best estimates in London, the Committee and the exile Government each control an army of approximately 100,000 with the allegiance of the Underground uncertain, the Associated Press said.]

Names of three leaders of Poland's underground movement were announced to Poland and the world today in a radiocast by Wladyslaw Banaczyk, Minister of Home Affairs in the London Government.

He said he was forced to disclose "that in the Poland Underground the Vice-Premier of the Polish Government (unnamed) and three ministers, Wlakowicz, Traugutt, and Opolski, are acting and so is the state and municipal administration and the council of national unity representing the political life of the country."

Higher Standard of Living Seen by Ford After the War

DETROIT, July 28 (AP)—Henry Ford, who built a $1,000,000,000 industrial empire with an initial investment of $28,000, will observe his 81st birthday anniversary on Sunday, confident he said today, that "prosperity and a higher standard of living can be attained after the war."

He predicted in an interview that the end of the war would bring a tremendous demand for motorcars and mechanized farm equipment and suggested that the Ford-operated Willow Run bomber plant may be used to manufacture Ford tractors.

This exemplifies his keen interest in the soil.

Starts Vacation

The famed elder statesman of the automobile industry departed today with Mrs. Ford for a vacation at his lodge in the Huron Mountains of northern Michigan. He said he never felt better. Lean, alert, agile, his appearance bore out his statement.

It was a little more than a year ago that he returned to the presidency of the Ford Motor Company following the passing of his son, Edsel B. Ford.

Mr. Ford, whose factories are engaged in a huge arms production program, indicated his antagonism toward war is undiminished.

"Even the victor loses," he said.

"Yet," he went on, "at terrific cost we shall learn something out of this war. The younger people will gain experience; (natural) science is making great strides that will hasten the postwar rehabilitation and raise the standard of living, and perhaps both the younger and older people will learn how to set up a society in which greed can be abolished and with it the causes of war."

Mr. Ford said he had not followed the World Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, but that he always had favored a universal currency. "That currency," he added, "should be our own dollar."

Of Willow Run, where a finished B-24 four-engined Liberator bomber is being turned out every working hour, he said:

Could Be Airport

"Willow Run could become an international airport—the aerial crossroads of the world. The factory itself could be easily adapted to the manufacture of tractors that will be needed by the world's millions in the agricultural expansion that must come to feed people and industry the raw materials they must have."

Although he declined to discuss at length his thoughts about future aircraft and automotive development, there was a hint of Mr. Ford's thinking in this:

"The fuselage of an airplane should be tight enough and well enough built that it will float in the water and it might even be possible to devise a means of dropping the engine off a plane in distress which had happened to come down on the water."

Asked about reports that his company was considering a postwar version of the famous Model A, Mr. Ford said he had made no announcement of plans for such a car.

"We are perfectly satisfied with the V-8, he said. "You can't beat that engine. We went through the four-cylinder stage.

"But let's get the war finished before we start talking about postwar cars."

Mrs. Bolton Finds London 'Magnificent'

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—Representative Frances P. Bolton (R) of Ohio, the first American congresswoman to visit Britain since the United States' entry into the war, today described the Nazi rocket-bomb as a promoter of international co-operation, declaring its potentialities will help convince Americans they are "no longer safe and sure."

Her opinion was offered at a big press conference attended mostly by British women who were curious as to how American women get along in politics and in factories and what they are wearing—to the embarrassment of the male reporters present.

But before the gathering got down to small talk, the Ohio lawmaker declared: "It would be very unfortunate if you people over here felt any change in the administration will mean a change in the international policy in the United States."

"We Republicans," she continued, "are just as good Americans as any."

The congresswoman found London "rather magnificent" after long years of withstanding aerial attack, as evidenced by its unpainted state, flak-chipped buildings, holes in streets and holes where buildings once stood.

She visited Green Park, which she had remembered from prewar days as being "so beautiful it almost hurt," and added simply: "It hurts in a different way now."

Mrs. Bolton said she hopes to get to Normandy to see the work of Army nurses and to "get as close to the war as I can." She will visit an Army base hospital somewhere in England this week end.

Women reporters were not only curious about American women but what she thought about British women. Mrs. Bolton told them one of the first things she noted was the British women's "beautiful hairdos."

Then the girls got down to the subject near their hearts.

"What are American women wearing these days?" asked a blonde. "Anything interesting?"

Move Is Made to Resettle Nazi Victims

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, July 28 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Allen Guillon, Carrolton, Ky., today was named head of the Displaced Persons Branch of G-5—the Civil Affairs Division—to handle the complicated problem of restoring millions of Europe's war refugees and labor slaves to their homes after liberation.

A veteran of nearly 40 years of military service, he also is a lawyer accredited to the Kentucky Bar and to the United States Supreme Court. He served in France and with the Army of Occupation in Germany in World War I.

More Greeks Perish

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—The Greek Government in London announced today that the Germans had added the village of Kieisoura in the Kastoria District to the list of more than 1,000 Greek communities in which slaughter and destruction had been visited upon the civilian population.

The announcement said that after a clash between Greek guerrillas and a German patrol in which two Germans were killed, the Nazis put the torch to the little village.

A few days later the charred bodies of 250 women and children were recovered from the ruins, the report added. The men of the village had escaped to the mountains.

During the first week of July the Germans burned out 25 Greek villages and the toll of Greeks executed by the Nazis since they occupied the country now exceeds 24,000, the Greek Government said.

'Antisocial' Youths 'Educated' by Nazis

By the Overseas News Agency

Washington, July 28

German youths of 12 to 15 years, who display what the Nazis call "antisocial" tendencies, and are being sent to Gestapo camps to be "educated" or, if necessary, "liquidated," according to a British Broadcasting Corporation report from Stockholm recorded by the Office of War Information.

The British dispatch said that so far five such camps have been established under a decree signed by Nazi ministers, including Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler. The camps are said to be located at Moringen, near Hildesheim. Three are for boys, and two are for girls.

4,100 Greeks Shot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28 — Reports reaching the Greek Government in Cairo from occupied Greece state that during the months of March, April and May, the Germans shot 4,100 Greek hostages. The figure is taken from official German communiqués published by the press in occupied Greece, the Greek Office of Information here declared.

It does not include, however, cases such as that of the destruction of Distomo, where all of the 1,700 inhabitants with the exception of 35 children were executed, as it is the German policy not to announce such slaughters in their official communiqués.

New Nazi Horror

MOSCOW, July 28 (AP) — The first Soviet war correspondents' stories of Hitler's ghetto in Lublin, where a "medieval massacre" was declared carried out for years, have been received in Moscow.

The correspondents said they had visited the dank chambers of the underground Lublin prison and found many corpses, including Ukrainians, Poles, Jews — men, women and children.

"They were killed in a hurry," said Red Star's correspondent, "on the steps and staircases, in niches and underground passages even on the entry of our fighters into the city."

The Germans planned to burn the bodies together with the prison, beneath the Merlon Towers, but the rapidity of the Soviet advance prevented, the eyewitness report said.

Big Job Is Seen for Veterans In Conservation of Forests

WASHINGTON, July 28 —Revival of a national program of civilian conservation, to restore war depleted forests and lessen the impact of reconversion unemployment was proposed today by Representative William M. Colmer (D) of Mississippi, Chairman of the House Postwar Planning Committee.

The forestry restoration work should follow the lines of the job done by the depression-born Civilian Conservation Corps, Mr. Colmer said, but he expressed the view that the Federal Government should have help in financing a new conservation program.

While the postwar committee has not yet taken up the proposal of another CCC, the Chairman said he knew "of no better way to replenish the forests and provide gainful occupations."

"The forests have been ravaged by the war needs for lumber and pulpwood," he added. "This great national resource must be protected."

Mr. Colmer embodied a far-reaching conservation program in his outline of postwar problems and methods, which included;

1. Private enterprise or the Government must furnish jobs. There must be reasonable taxes and a high national income to facilitate private enterprise and a high level of employment.

2. There must be a "back to the farm" movement by many persons who have left the land to work in war plants.

3. A broad conservation program is necessary to restore forest resources and provide gainful employment while the nation is readjusting itself to a normal economy.

Approximately 3,000,000 youths and war veterans were employed at various times by the old CCC, in the 10 years it operated. Congress denied further appropriations for the CCC after the United States became involved in war.

1918 Draftee Mans Tail Gun on Bomber

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Kenneth R. Keith was drafted on Nov. 11, 1918, just as the armistice was signed and missed active service, but he's making up for it in this war as a tail gunner on a Navy bomber plane.

The Navy told today of Mr. Keith, father of three sons (one a paratrooper who probably participated in the Normandy invasion), saying he is "one of the oldest combat air crewmen."

Mr. Keith, whose home is in Chicago, enlisted in the Navy in July, 1942, and immediately sought a gunner's assignment in a plane. "From the start he was balked because of his age," the Navy said.

But he kept after the job and finally won a billet as an "extra" in a squadron assigned to Hawaii. Two days before the squadron was to leave for combat he was injured. His mates insisted he should go regardless of injuries.

Now he is plane captain of a bomber, responsible for the plane's condition as well as his guns.

Disabled Vets Prove Useful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, N. J.—Satisfactory efficiency records maintained by 200 handicapped employees, some of them World War I and II veterans, have demonstrated at the Army Ordnance Picatinny Arsenal here that there are many places in industry for disabled veterans.

King George Reviews Polish Troops in Italian Tour

ON THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT, Italy, July 26. Delayed. (AP)—King George VI of England drove mile on mile along roads lined with cheering soldiers, pinned on three Victoria Crosses and performed the ritual of knighting one of his generals today, thus maintaining the gruelling pace he has set on his inspection tour in Italy.

The King also met for the first time Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army, as well as Lieut. Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, commander of a Polish Army Corps, and Leopold Stokowski, composer and conductor, at an impressive review of Polish troops late in the day.

Before the troops passed with a smart, semi-goose step, the King and the white-haired Sosnkowski held a long, apparently intimate conversation on the field.

During the day the King took his first flight in a "whizzer," the British counterpart of the American Piper Cub artillery observation plane. Fourteen of these craft were lined up to give his entire party a flight from one field to another.

In his drive among British troops the King frequently was within sound of the booming guns along the front south of the Arno River.

The ceremony of Knighthood for Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese, commander of the Eighth Army, was performed early today in the striking scene of the King's mountain-top camp overlooking much of the battlefront.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	4	62	61½	62	+ ¾
Adams Exp .15e	4	12½	12	12	— ⅜
Air Reduction 1a	19	41⅛	40¼	40⅜	— ⅝
Alaska Juneau	15	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Alleghany Corp	14	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	— ⅛
Alleghany pf	13	31⅝	31	31	— ⅝
Alleg pr pf	1	55	55	55	— ¾
Alleg LudStl .70e	7	27⅛	26⅞	27	— ¼
Allen Indust ¾g	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	148	147½	147½	—1
Allied Mills 2e	3	30	29⅞	29⅞	
Allied Strs 1	10	21	20¼	20½	— ¼
Allied Strs pf 5	1	100½	100½	100½	
Allis Ch Mfg ½e	8	38⅛	37¾	37⅞	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem ¾e	8	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Amal Leath 6¼k	1	3½	3½	3½	
Amal Lea pf 5¼k	1	41	41	41	+ ¼
Am AgChDel 1.20	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¾
Am Airlines 1½g	11	75	74½	75	— ¼
Am Bk Note .60e	2	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
Am Bosch ½e	1	16½	16½	16½	
Am Brake Sh ¾e	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
Am BrSh pf5¼	†100	132	132	132	+1
Am Cable & Rad	91	12¾	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
Am Can pf 7	† 10	178⅛	178⅛	178⅛	
Am Car & F 2½e	7	40⅛	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Am Chain & C 2	12	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	—1⅛
Am Chicle 4a	† 70	116	115¼	115¼	—2
Am Colortype .30e	1	13	13	13	
Am Crystal Sugar	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
Am Crys S pf 6	† 62	103½	103	103½	
Am Distil	6	26⅞	26½	26½	— ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	5	4⅛	4	4	
Am Export L 2	6	26¼	25½	25½	— ⅝
Am & For Pow	4	4⅛	4	4	
Am&FPS6pf 4½k	2	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ¾
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	3	89½	89	89½	— ½
Am&FP 2pf	4	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	— ¼
Am Haw SS 1½e	2	26	26	26	
Am Hide & Leath	4	5	5	5	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	71	70¾	70¾	—1⅜
Am Ice	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Am In Ill pf2½	† 40	49½	49¼	49½	+ ½
Am Locomotive½e	2	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	4	91½	91¼	91¼	+ ¼
Am M&Fdy .80	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
Am M&Met ½e	5	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
Am Metal ½e	6	23	22½	22½	— ½
Am Metal pf 6	† 20	125	124	125	+1
AmNewsCo 1.80	† 50	37	36½	36½	—1
Am Pow & Lt	15	2½	2½	2½	
Am P&L $6 pf	17	49¾	49½	49½	— ⅝
Am P&L $5 pf	4	45½	45⅛	45⅜	— ⅝
Am Rad&StS .20e	28	11¼	11	11	
Am R Mill .40e	13	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
Am R Mpf 4½	† 70	72¼	71	71	—1
Am Seating	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	—1
Am Sh Bldg 2e	† 10	29½	29½	29½	
Am Smelt & R 2	7	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf7	† 90	159	159	159	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	15	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	+ ⅜
Am Stove .90e	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Am Sug Ref 2e	7	43	42¼	43	+ ¼
Am Stores ¾e	1	18½	18½	18½	
Am Tel & Tel 9	16	163¼	163	163	— ¼
Am Tobacco 3a	3	72¾	72¾	72¾	
Am Tob B 3a	3	73⅜	73¼	73⅜	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf 6	† 80	149½	149¼	149½	+ ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½e	14	12⅝	12	12⅝	
Am Viscose 1½e	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
Am Viscose pf 5	1	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	+1⅛
Am Wat Wks	20	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Am Woolen	9	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Am Wool pf 4k	10	86⅝	86¼	86¼	— ¼
A Zinc L & S	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
AmZinc prpf 3¾k	1	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1e	17	26⅛	25¾	26	— ¼
AnaconW&C1½e	† 30	32	32	32	+ ¼
Anchor H-G .30e	9	27⅞	27¼	27¼	— ⅝
APW Paper	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 1e	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¾
Armour & Co	14	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Armstrong Cork1½e	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
Artloom Corp .30e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Assd DryGoods¾e	3	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Asso D Gds1pf6	† 30	104½	103⅞	104½	+ ¾
Atch T&SF 4½e	12	68¼	67¾	68	
Atch T & S pf 5	1	95	95	95	+ ⅛
Atl Coast L 1½e	12	39½	38¾	39½	
Atl Refining ½e	11	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	4	55	55¾	54¾	— ¼
Atlas Powd1½e	† 30	59½	59½	59½	— ⅛
Aust Nichols	1	11	11	11	— ¼
Aust N prA3½k	† 10	77	77	77	+1
Aviation Corp. 10e	25	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct ¾e	14	21⅝	20⅞	21	— ⅜
Balt & Ohio	11	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	19	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Ban&A pf6¼k	† 10	65	65	65	
Barber Asph	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Barker Bros ¼e	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	† 10	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅝
Barnsdall Oil .60	9	16½	16⅜	16½	
Bath Ir Wks 3e	7	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	4	35⅜	35	35⅜	+ ⅝
Beat Cr pf 4¼	† 10	107	107	107	— ⅛
Beech Airc 1g	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Beech Nut Pk 4a	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	— ¼
Belding-Hem .80	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Bell Airc 1e	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½e	12	39	38⅝	39	
Benef Ind Ln .60e	3	19⅛	19	19	— ¼
Best Foods 1e	4	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
Beth Steel 3e	18	62	61⅝	61¾	+ ½
Beth Steel pf 7	1	125½	125½	125½	+1
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	3	48	47½	48	+ ½
Black&Decker1.60	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .30e	7	10	9⅞	10	
Boeing Airplane 1e	12	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
BohmAl&Br 1½e	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¼
Bon Ami A 4	†150	95	94	94	— ¼
Bon Ami B 2½	† 10	50¾	50¾	50¾	
Bond Strs 2	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
Borden Co .80e	22	33	32⅞	32⅞	
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	39⅜	39	39⅜	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	2	5¾	5½	5½	— ½
Braniff Airw .60	17	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Bridgeport Br 1	3	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	4	35½	35⅜	35½	
Bristol-Myers 1e	2	46	46	46	+1
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	5	20⅞	20½	20½	— ½
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	8	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Bucy-Erie pf 7	† 10	120	120	120	
Budd Mfg	10	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Budd MfgS5pf5	† 50	66¾	66¾	66¾	
Budd Wheel ¼e	9	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Bulova Watch 2	1	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
Burling Mills .80e	9	32	31⅜	32	+ ⅝
BurrAddMach.55e	*3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
Bush T pf 6	† 10	67	67	67	
Butte C & Z ¼g	4	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .30e	8	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
Butler Br pf 1½	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
Byers pf 7	70	81	81	81	
Byron Jackson ¾e	*2	22	21⅞	22	— ¼
C					
Calif Pack 1½	*1	28½	28½	28½	+ ¾
Calumet&Hec .40e	7	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ½e	10	19⅝	19	19	— ⅝
Can Dry GAle ½e	3	29	28½	29	— ⅜
Canad Pacific h½e	9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
Cap Adm pf 3	† 80	50	50	50	— ⅛
Caro C & O 5	† 10	111¼	111¼	111¼	
CarpenterStl 1¼e	1	30½	30½	30½	
Case JI Co ¾e	2	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
Case (JI) pf 7	† 30	146⅞	146⅞	146⅞	+1⅞
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	50	49½	49½	— ½
Celanese 1stpf4¾	3	99¼	99⅛	99¼	— ¼
Celotex Corp ½	4	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 90	18½	18½	18½	
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
Cent Foundry	26	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Cent R R N J	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Cent VioletaS1½e	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
Cerro de Pas 2¼e	12	35¾	35	35¾	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	16	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Certain-teed6pf	†200	95⅞	95	95½	
Chain Belt ¾e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ½
Champ Pap&F ½e	1	26½	26½	26½	— ½
Champ P&F pf6	† 10	112½	112½	112½	— ½
Ches Corp Va .80	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	18	46⅝	46½	46½	— ¼
Chi & E Ill ½g	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 1e	3	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
Chi Grt West	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Chi Grt Wpf 1⅞k	2	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Chi No West	24	27⅛	26⅝	26¾	— ⅜
Chi&NW pf .15e	37	63½	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool 2	2	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
Chile Cop 1e	† 50	27½	27½	27½	—2½
Chrysler Corp 1½e	10	92¾	92	92	— ⅞
City I&F pf6½	†105	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	+ ⅜
City Invest	† 80	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛	—2¼
City Stores	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
Cluet Peab 1e	6	38⅛	37¾	38	
Coca-Cola 3a	1	131	131	131	—2
Coca-Cola A 3	† 70	60¼	60¼	60¼	
Colgate-Plm ½a	4	28½	28⅜	28½	
Colgate-Ppf4¼	†100	107½	107½	107½	— ½
Col Fuel & Iron J	3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
Col & South	† 30	19	18⅞	19	
Colum G&E .10e	31	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Colum Pict ½g	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Coml Credit 2	6	41½	41⅜	41½	+ ⅛
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	8	47½	47⅛	47¼	+ ⅛

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day's sales	693,730
1944 volume to date	158,189,800
1943 volume to date	192,888,950

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Coml Solvents .30e	7	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	6	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
Com'wlth&South	75	1⅛	1	1	
Com & So pf 2½k	4	84	83¾	84	— ½
Conde Nast ½e	1	16¾	16½	16½	
Consol Cigpf4¾	† 20	97¾	97¾	97¾	
Cons Copper .20g	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	24	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	
Cons Edis pf 5	3	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅜
Cons Film Ind	5	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Cons Film pf ½k	7	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
Cons Laund .60e	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	6	31¼	31	31	
Cons RR Cuba pf	6	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
Cons Vultee 1½e	6	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	5	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
ConsumP pf4½	†150	106½	106½	106½	
Container Corp¾e	10	25¾	25⅜	25¾	
Cont Bak ½e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Cont Can ½e	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .30e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	45¾	45⅝	45½	— ⅛
Cont Motors .30e	33	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	2	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	— ⅜
Cooper-Bess ½e	1	16¾	16¾	16[illegible]	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3	† 50	45	45	45	
CopperweldStl .80	3	12	12	12	
Corn Exch 2.40	† 50	49	49	49	
Corn Prod 2.60	2	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	
Corn Prod pf 7	† 60	180	180	180	
Cornell-D E .40e	10	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
Coty Inc .15e	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Coty Interna	† 1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	9	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	† 40	109¾	109¾	109¾	
Cream of Wh 1½	2	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ½e	2	21	21	21	
Crown Cork ¼e	8	36¼	35¼	36⅛	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	† 50	102	101	102	
Crucible Steel 3g	4	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	
Cuba R R pf	† 10	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	5	15¼	15	15	— ¼
Cudahy Packing	2	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
Curtis Publishing	31	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 10	126	126	126	
Curtis-Wright ¾g	15	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Curtis-Wr A 1e	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Cutler-Ham .70e	3	25½	25½	25½	
D					
Davison Chem 1e	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
Decca Record 1.20	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Deere & Co 2g	5	43½	43¼	43¼	+ ¾
Deere & Co pf1.40	7	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ½
Del & Hudson	8	34	33¼	33¼	— ⅝
Del Lack & West	24	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Detroit Edi .90e	3	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Det Hills 4	10	61½	61½	61½	+2¼
Devoe&Ray A 1	† 80	38	38	38	
Diam Match pf1½	2	40	39½	40	+ ½
Diam T Motor ½e	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	7	33⅞	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Dixie Cup ½e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Dixie C A 2½	† 1	46½	46½	46½	
Dome Mines h1.60	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Douglas Airc 5g	6	53¼	52¾	52¾	— ¼
Dow Chem 3	1	128	128	128	
Dresser Mfg 1e	1	35½	35½	35½	
Dunhill Int	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
du Pont de N 2½e	5	157	156½	157	—1¼
duPont pf 4½	1	126¼	126¼	126¼	— ¾
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	1100	119	119	119	— ½
E					
Eastern Air L	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
Eastern R M .20e	4	12¾	12½	12½	
Eaton Mfg 3	2	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1e	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ¼
Electric Boat ¾e	12	12	11¾	11¾	
El Power & Lt	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	1	90	90	90	
El Storage Bat 2	15	44	43	44	+1
Eng Pub Service	32	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	† 30	98¼	98¼	98¼	
EPS$5½pf5½	1190	100¼	99¾	100¼	
Ecuit Off Bldg	1	½	½	½	+ 1/16
Erie R R ½e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Erie R R ct ½e	16	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
EurekaVCleaner¾e	4	10	10	10	— ¼
Evans Prod ¼e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅝
F					
Fairbanks Morse1a	1	39½	39½	39½	
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Farns Tel & Rad	10	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
Fed Mog & S 1e	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	July27
Fed MotTruck .40	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
Federal D Strs1½	9	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
FedDStrs pf4¼	†150	99⅝	99½	99½	— ⅛
Ferro Enam ½e	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
Fid P Ins 1.60a	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	
Firestone 1½e	5	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
Firest T&R pf4½	2	108	108	108	July27
First Nat Strs 2½	2	42	42	42	+ ¼
Flintkote .30e	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Florence Stove 2	5	36½	36	36	— ¾
Follansbee Stl	5	7	7	7	— ¼
FollansbeeStl pf	†130	47	46	46	—2¼
Foster Wheeler¼e	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	
FostWh6pf 1½	† 80	22⅜	22¼	22¼	July27
Frank Simon pf	† 20	102	102	102	—1¾
Freeport Sulph 2	6	33⅞	33½	33½	— ⅜
Fruehauf Tra .80e	8	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¾
G					
Gabriel Co	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Gamewell 2¼e	† 20	42½	41½	42	— ¼
Gardner Denver 1	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Gaylord Cont ½a	5	17	16¼	16¼	— ¾
Gar Wood Ind .40	*4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Gen Am Inv 1g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
GenAmTrans 1¼e	2	47	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅝
Gen Baking .45e	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Gen Bronze .30e	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Gen Cable	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
GenCable pf5¼k†	10	99	98	99	+1
Gen Elec 1.40	50	37¾	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	3	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Gen Mills5pf5	†100	130¾	130¾	130¾	+ ¼
Gen Motors 1½e	63	61¾	60⅞	61	— ¾
Gen Out Adv ½e	4	12¾	12½	12½	
Gen Out Ad A 4	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ¾
Gen Prec Eq 1	3	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
Gen PrintInk .20e	7	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Ry Signal ½e	1	25	25	25	—1
Gen Real & Util	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen R&Utl pf 6g	1	79	79	79	
Gen Refract .60e	6	23¼	23	23¼	— ¼
Gen Shoe ¾e	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
GenSCastpf4½k†	10	79½	79½	79½	—1
Gen Tel 1.60	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	1	24	24	24	
Gillette Saf R .80	4	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .65e	4	16	16	16	
Glidden Co .60e	5	23½	23¼	23½	— ¼
Glidden cvpf 2¼	2	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
Gobel Adolf	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Goid&Stk Tel 6	† 10	104½	104½	104½	
Goodrich BF 1e	16	51⅛	50½	50⅞	— ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¾
Goodyear T&R 1e	3	47	46½	47	
Goth Hosiery ½g	4	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
Graham-Paige Mot	306	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	3	4½	4½	4½	
Grant W T 1.40	3	36	36	36	+ ½
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	55	39⅝	38	39	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.40e	10	27¾	27	27	— ½
Green H L 2a	6	49½	49½	49½	
Greyhound pf .55	1	11½	11½	11½	
Greyhound Corp 1	6	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Grum Airc En 1e	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 20	157	156½	157	+1¾
Gulf Mob & Ohio	12	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½e	3	53⅛	53	53	— ½
Gulf Oil 1a	17	47	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅜
H					
Hack W pfA1¾	† 10	31	31	31	— ⅝
Hamil Watch .20e	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	
HatCpAm pf6½	† 10	108	108	108	
Hat Corp AmA¼e	1	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust ½e	4	8⅝	8½	8	
Hayes Mfg	35	7	6⅞	7	
Hazel-AtlasGl5	† 30	105	105	105	
Hercules Motor 1	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Hires C E 1.20a	2	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
Holland Furn 2	1	44½	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
Hollander&Son¾e	2	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Homestake Min	10	44¾	44⅜	44½	— ⅛
Houd Hersh A2½	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¾
Houd-Hers B ½e	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Household Fin 4	2	69	69	69	

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	54.8	Prev day	54.8
Month ago	55.3	Year ago	50.9
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Houston Oil	35	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
Hudson & Man pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Hud Bay M&S h2	12	26⅛	25⅞	26	
HudsonMotor .20e	72	16¼	15½	15½	— ⅞
Hupp Motor	15	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
I					
Illinois Central	25	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
Ill CentralLL 4	† 20	61	61	61	
IndpisPw&Lt .90e	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Indust Rayon 2	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
Inland Steel 2e	2	84¾	84½	84½	— ¼
InspirationCop½e	6	11	11	11	— ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1g	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Interlakelron .35g	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Int Harvester 2.60	1	76	76	76	— ½
Int Harvester pf7	†220	175	174½	174¾	— ¼
IntMinerals&C½e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Int Mining	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Int Nick Can 1.60	21	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	— ½
Int Nick Can pf7†	20	133	133	133	
Int Paper	25	18	17⅞	18	
Int Paper pf 5	4	83	82¾	83	
Int Ry Cen Am	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Int RyCApf1¼k	† 50	84	82	84	+2¾
Int Salt 1e	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
Int Shoe 1.80	5	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	210	19¼	18⅞	18¾	
Int Tel&Tel for ct	3	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	+ ½
Interst Dept S ¾e	3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Intertype Co ¾e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ½
Island Crk Coal 2	26	44⅞	43¼	44⅞	+1⅝
J					
Jarvis W B .60e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Jewel Tea 1	2	34	33¾	33¾	— ¼
Jones&LStl 1½e	13	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	— ¼
Jones&LStl pf A 5	2	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ¼
Jones&LStl of B 5	2	82½	82¼	82¼	— ¼
Joy Mfg .80	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
K					
Kalam St&F .60e	1	19	19	19	
Kan City South	3	10	9¾	9⅞	
Kan City Sou pf2g	1	32	32	32	— ¼
Kayser J ½e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Kelsey-HWB 1½ae	1	18	18	18	
Kennecott Cop 1e	24	32⅛	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅛
Kinney G R Co	6	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Kinney $5pf 3k	† 10	67½	67½	67½	— ¾
Kresge (SS) 1	6	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛
Kroger Grocery 2	3	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
L					
Lambert Co 1½	3	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	
Lehigh C&N ½e	6	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Lehigh Port C ¾e	1	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
LehighPortCpf4	† 10	121	121	121	
Lehigh Val Coal	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅜
Lehigh Val RR	11	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
LehmanCorp1.20a	3	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
Lerner Stores 2½	1	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass ½e	2	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
LibbyMcN&L ½e	27	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Liggett&My B 3a	1	82	82	82	— ½
Liggett&My pf7	† 60	178	177½	177½	—1
LimaLocomotive1e	4	39	38¾	38¾	— ¾
Lion Oil Ref 1	2	20½	20¼	20½	
Liquid Carbonic 1a	5	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
Lockhead Airc 1e	15	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
Loew's Inc 2a	4	65⅝	65	65⅝	— ¼
Lone Star Cem ¼e	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ½
Long-B Lumb .10k	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Loose-Wil Bis 1a	3	31½	31	31½	
Lorillard P pf 7	† 10	161⅜	161⅜	161⅜	+
Louisv G&E A1½	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
M					
MacAnd&F 1.20e	1	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
Mack Trucks 1e	6	43	41¾	41¾	—1¾
Macy R H 2a	2	36½	36½	36½	
Macy pf wi	1	107	107	107	+ ¼
Magma Copper ½e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Manati Sugar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Marine Midl .16e	4	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
MarketStRyprpf	† 30	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ½
Marshall Field .80	11	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅝
Martin GL 1½e	6	18¾	18½	18⅝	
Martin-Parry .15e	6	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Masonite Corp 1	3	44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅜
Mathieson Alk ½e	6	21¼	21	21	— ¼
May Dept Strs 3	1	58½	58½	58½	
Maytag Co	5	10	9¾	9⅞	— ¼
McCall Corp 1.40	1	27	27	27	
McCrory Stores 1	3	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅛
McIntyreP h2.22a	1	53	53	53	+ ½
McKees&Rob .65e	7	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
McLellanStrs .70e	4	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
Mead Corp .30e	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Mengel Co ½g	3	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Mengel 5pf 2½	† 20	48	48	48	
Merch & Min Tr 2	2	33½	33	33	— ½
Mesta Mach 1⅞e	6	33⅞	33¾	33¾	
Miami Copper ¼e	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Mid Cont Pet .40e	7	26⅝	26⅜	26½	
Midl StlP 1pf8	† 50	128	128	128	—1
Minn-H Reg ¼e	2	41¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅞
Minn-H Reg pfD 4	60	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	+ ⅛
Minn-Moline	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Mission Corp 1g	2	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
Mo-Kan-Texas	5	3½	3½	3½	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	29	14⅜	14	14⅛	— ⅜
Monsanto Ch 2	2	83¼	82¾	83¼	+ ¼
Montgom Ward 2	18	47¾	47⅛	47⅜	— ⅛
Morris & Essex	†280	28	28	28	— ¼
MotorProducts½e	3	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
Motor Wheel .60e	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
MuellerBrass 1.60	3	32	32	32	— ¾
Mullins Mfg B	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
Murphy pf 4¾	† 20	113½	113½	113½	
Murray Corp ¼e	9	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
MyersFEBros1½e	2	50	50	50	
N					
Nabco Liquid	5	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
Nash-Kelv ¼e	25	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ½
Nat Acme 1e	5	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Nat Auto Fib ½g	8	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
Nat Auto F pf .60	6	12⅛	12	12	— ⅞
Nat Aviation ¼e	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
Nat Biscuit 1.20	12	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
Nat Can	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Nat Cash Reg 1a	5	31⅝	30⅞	31⅜	+ ¾
Nat Container 1	6	21½	21	21¼	— ¼
Nat CylinderG .80	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Nat Dairy Prod½e	6	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Nat Dept St ½a	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Nat Distillers 2	12	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
Nat Gypsum ¼g	8	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Gyp pf 4½	† 10	98¼	98	98	
Nat Lead ½	12	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Linen Svc ½e	3	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Nat Lead pfA 7	†20	176	176	176	+1
NatMa&SCas .30e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ½
Nat Power & Lt	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Nat Steel 3	5	66¾	66	66	—1
Nat Supply	14	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
Nat S5½pf5½	† 10	87	87	87	— ¼
Nat Sup $2pf1½k	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Nat Tea	7	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
Natomas Co ¼g	7	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Nehi Corp ¾e	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Newmont Min ¾e	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
Newport Ind .40e	9	19⅛	18¾	19	— ⅛
Newpt N Ship 1e	14	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
NY Air Br 1½e	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
NY Cent RR 1½e	108	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
NY Chi & StL	1	28½	28½	28½	— ½
NY Chi StL pf	13	92⅛	90¾	90¾	—1¼
NY Lack & W	† 70	77	77	77	
NY Shipbuild1½e	7	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
Norf & West 10	†170	198½	197½	198½	
No AmAviation 1g	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
No Amer Co .91f	26	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
Northern Pac 1e	11	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Nor Sta Pr pf 5	† 20	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ ½
Northwest Tel 3	† 10	44	44	44	
Norwalk T&R .20e	7	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Nor T&R pf3½	† 80	50	48¾	50	+1¾
Norwich Pharm .60	2	13½	13½	13½	
O					
Ohio Oil ½a	15	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ¼
OliverFarmEq1½e	1	53½	53½	53½	— ½
Omnibus Cp ½e	5	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Otis Elevator .40e	6	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Outboard M&M 1e	1	42	42	42	
Owens-Ill Glass 2	3	60¼	60	60¼	+ ¼
P					
Pac Coast	† 1	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅜
Pac Coast 2 pf	† 20	21	21	21	
Pac Gas & El 2	12	32¾	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
Pac Mills 2	2	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ½
Pac Tel&Tel 3e	† 30	121¼	120¾	120¾	
Pac Tin Cons	49	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ¼
Packard Mot .10e	42	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Pan Am Air 1g	13	32½	31¾	32¼	— ⅜
Pan Am Petrol	16	16¼	15¾	16	
PanhEPLpf5.60	†130	113½	113	113	
Pann P&R .10e	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Param Pictures 2	12	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
Park Utah Con M	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—
Parke Davis .90e	34	30	29⅞	30	
Parmelee Transport	6	7½	7½	7½	
PatinoMines 1½e	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Penick & Ford 3	5	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅞
Penn-Cent Airl	6	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Penn C&C ½e	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ½
Penney JC 3a	4	104	104	104	+ ⅝
Penn RR 1e	23	29¾	29⅜	29½	— ⅛
Peoples GasL&C 4	2	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
Pepsi-Cola 1e	26	57¼	56	56	—1
Pere Marquette	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Pere Marq pf	2	55½	55½	55½	+1½
Pet Milk 1	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ½
Petrol Corp 20e	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
Pfeiffer Brew ½e	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
Phelps Dodge 1.60	11	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Phila Co 6pf 3	†100	53¼	52¾	53¼	+ ¼
Phila Co $6pf6	† 20	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ¼
Phila Elec .60e	10	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ¼
Phila El $1 pf 1	4	26	25½	25½	
Philco Corp .40e	12	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
Philip Morris 3a	3	89½	89	89½	
Ph Mor pf 4¼	† 60	109	109	109	— ¼
Pn M 4½pf4½	† 10	113½	113½	113½	
PhillipsJpf5¼k	† 20	110	110	110	+2
Phillips Pet 2	13	45½	44⅞	45½	
Pittsburg Coal	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Pitts Coal pf 2k	2	69	69	69	
Pitt Coke&Ir ½g	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
PittScr&Bolt 20e	5	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Pitt Steel	1	8½	8½	8½	
Pitt Steel pf 5	†350	50¾	49½	50	—1¼
Pitt Stlprpf2¾	† 20	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ¼
Pitt & West Va	12	20⅝	20	20¼	— ⅞
Pittston Co	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅜
Pittston pf B 5	† 50	70	70	70	—2½
Plymouth Oil 1	3	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
Poro Crk Poc 1e	16	25	24½	24⅞	+ ⅝
Poor & Co B ¼e	2	10½	10½	10½	
PressedStlCar ¾e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Pr Stl C 2pf2½	1	41	41	41	
Proctor & Gam 2a	3	56	55¾	55⅞	— ⅛
Pub Svs NJ ½e	12	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Pub S NJ 8pf8	† 70	118	117¾	117¾	— ¼
Pub S NJ 7pf7	† 80	107½	107	107	— ½
Pub S NJ 6pf6	† 20	102½	102½	102½	— ¼
Pub SNJ $5pf5	† 40	98	97⅞	98	+ ½
Pullman 1½e	20	48⅜	47⅝	48	— ⅜
Pure Oil ¾g	13	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
Pure Oil 5 pf 5	1	106½	106½	106½	+1
Purity Bak .95e	1	23½	23½	23½	
Q					
Quaker St Oil 1	2	14½	14½	14½	
R					
RadioCpofAm .20e	65	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
Radio pf 3½	1	74½	74½	74½	
Radio-K-Orph	10	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Radio-K-O pf 6	†180	90½	90	90	— ¼
RR Sec I C Stk	† 60	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
Raybestos-Man¾e	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
Rayonier Inc	8	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Reading Co 1	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Real Silk Hosiery	3	11	10¾	11	
Reis & Co 1pf	† 10	63	63	63	— ½
RemingRand1.20a	7	19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅛
Rem R pf ww 4½	4	99⅝	99	99½	— ⅛
Pens & Sara 8	† 20	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ⅜
Repub Steel ½e	21	19½	19⅛	19¼	— ⅜
Revere Cop & Br	9	11⅜	11	11⅜	— ⅛
Rev C&B 7 pf 7	† 10	96½	96½	96½	—1¼
Rev C5¼pf5¼	† 50	81	80	80	—1
Reynolds Met ½e	5	14⅛	14	14⅛	
Reynolds pf5½	†180	96	95¼	96	— ½
ReynoldsSpring½e	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
Reynolds B 1.40a	6	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
Rheem Mfg 1	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ½
Richfield Oil ½g	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Ritter Co ½e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	—2¼
Ruberoid .30e	1	31⅝	31⅝	31½	— ⅛
Rustless I&S .60	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
S					
Safeway Strs 3	6	52	51½	51½	—1¼
St Joseph Lead 1e	3	33½	33	33	— ½
St L-San Fran	10	½	½	½	— ⅛
St L-San Fran pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Savage Arms ½e	23	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Schenley Dis 2	13	32½	32	32¼	— ⅜
Scott P pf 4½	† 10	112	112	112	
Seaboard Oil 1	2	23½	23½	23½	
Seagrave Corp	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Sears Roebuck 3a	5	95½	94⅝	95	— ⅞
Servel Inc 1	20	21¾	21	21	— ½
Sharon Stl pf 5	†130	75	74½	74½	
Sharp & Doh ¼e	12	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
Shattuck FG .40a	1	13½	13½	13½	
Shell Un Oil ½e	3	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
Simmons Co ½e	3	31½	31¼	31½	+1
Sinclair Oil .80	42	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
Skelly Oil ¾e	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅜
Smith AO Cp½e	2	37	36½	36¾	
Smith & Cor Ty 2	2	27	27	27	
Socony-Vacuum ½	100	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
Sou Am G&P .10e	10	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
So P Rico S 3.40	2	37	37	37	+ ¼
SoPRicoSugpfB	† 30	151	151	151	+1
So'eastGreyL1½a	2	31	30½	30½	—1½
Sou Cal Edi 1½	3	23⅞	23½	23½	— ¼
Sou Nat Gas ½e	1	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ¼
Southern Pac 2a	31	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ¼
Southern Ry 2e	12	26⅞	26¼	26½	— ⅜
Southern Ry pf 5	5	56¼	55⅞	56	
Sparks With .20e	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Spear & Co	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
Sperry Corp 1e	15	28⅞	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
SpicerMfg pfA3	†100	60	60	60	
Spiegel Inc	27	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Spiegel pf 4½	†240	71¾	71	71	— ¾
Square D Co 1e	4	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
SquareDCo pf 5	† 20	112½	112½	112½	— ½
Stand Brands 1	5	31⅛	30¾	30¾	— ¼
Std G & E $4 pf	4	3½	3½	3½	
Std G&E $6pr pf	4	54½	54	54	— ⅞
Std G&E $7pr pf	5	62	61½	62	+ ¾
Stand Oil Cal 1e	43	38	37¼	37½	
Stand Oil Ind 1a	13	33	32¾	32⅞	— ⅛
Stand Oil NJ 1a	54	56⅜	55½	55½	— ¾
Stand Oil Ohio 2	2	43¾	43½	43½	
Std Stl Sprg ¼e	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
SterlingDrug 1½e	4	65	64½	65	+1¼
Stewart Warn ½a	8	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
Stokely Bros pf 1	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Stone & Web ¾g	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Studebaker ¼e	4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
Sun Oil pfA4½	† 20	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	+ ⅛
Sunray Oil .10e	21	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
Sunshine Mng .20e	10	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
Sun Oil Cal 1½g	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ¾
Sweets Co Am ¼e	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Swift & Co 1.60a	7	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
Swift Intl 2a	5	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
Sylvan El Pr ½e	2	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
Syming-Gould	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
T					
Telautograph	1	6	6	6	
Tenn Corp ½e	1	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
Texas Co 2	12	48¾	48⅛	48⅜	— ⅛
Tex Gulf Pr .10e	9	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
Tex GulfSulph 2a	6	35	34¾	34¾	— ¼
Tex Pac C&O ½	14	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ½
Tex PLTrust .15g	11	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Texas & Pac Ry1g	4	24	23½	23¾	—1¼
Thermoid Co .40	5	8½	8½	8½	
Third Ave Tran	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Thompson-Starrett	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
Thompson-Star pf	1	25	25	25	
TideWatAOil .40e	14	16⅛	15⅞	16	
TideWAOpf4½	† 20	106½	106⅜	106½	+ ⅜
Timken-D Axle 2a	9	29¼	28⅞	29¼	
Timken R Bear 1e	4	51¾	51¼	51¾	+ ¾
Transamerica ½	11	9½	9⅜	9½	
Trans & West Air	5	21⅛	21	21⅛	
Transue & Wil 1e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Tri-Cont Corp	5	4½	4½	4½	
Truax-TraerC .40e	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Tubize Rayon 1	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
Twent C-FoxF 2	20	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Twent C-Foxpf1½	4	32	31⅞	32	+ ¼
Twin City RapidTr	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Twin CRt pf3½k†	10	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	
Twin Coach .30g	3	13⅛	13	13	—1
U					
Underwood-Ell 1e	3	63½	62½	62½	—1
UnionBag&P1.30e	5	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
Union Carb 2½e	18	79⅞	79½	79½	— ¼
UnEM4½pf4½	†*30	112½	112½	112½	+ ⅛
Union Oil Cal 1	6	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
Union Pacific 6	3	108	107½	107¾	— ¾
Union Pacific pf 4	4	99¾	99⅝	99½	— ⅜
Union Tank Car 1e	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
United Air L ½e	23	30¾	30	30¾	+ ¼
United Airc 1½e	11	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
United Airc pf 5	1	105½	105½	105½	
United Biscuit 1	6	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
United Carbon 3	1	67½	67½	67½	— ¾
Unit-CarrF 1.20a	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¾
United Corp	96	1½	1⅜	1½	
Unit Corp pf 1¼k	16	35¾	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
United Drug	9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
United Dyewood	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Unit El Coal ¼e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
UnitedEng&Fdy 1e	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
United Fruit 2¼e	5	84½	83¾	84	+ ⅜
Unit Gas Imp .10a	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Unit Gas Imp wi	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	
UnitMer&M 2a	† 3	36	36	36	— ½
UnitMer&Mfopf5†	5	105	105	105	+ ¼
United Paperbd	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
US & For Sec	5	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
US Freight ¼e	3	17	16⅞	17	
US Gypsum 2	3	79½	79¼	79¼	— ½
US HoffMach ¾g	2	12	12½	12	— ½
US Leather	2	7¼	7	7	
US Lines	15	8¼	8	8	
US Play Cd 2a	1	46½	46½	46½	— ½
US Plywood 1.20	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
US Rubber 1½e	28	52	51	52	+ ¼
US Rubber 1pf 6e	1	137	137	137	— ¾
US Steel 2e	32	58¾	58¼	58¼	— ¾
US Steel pf 7	1	131	130½	131	+ ⅛
US Tobacco .60e	4	26¾	26¾	26¾	
US Tob pf 1¾	† 60	46½	46½	46½	—1
Un Stockyds .15g	7	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
United Stores A	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Univ-Cycl Stl ½e	2	16¼	16	16¼	
Univ Lab	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
V					
Van Norman 1	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Van Raalte 1e	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅛
Vanadium Corp 1	13	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	— ¼
Vick Chem 2	1	46½	45½	46½	— ⅞
Vic Chem Wks ½e	5	25⅜	25¼	25¼	+ ¾
Va-Caro Chem	5	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
Va-C Chem 6pf 3g	1	60	60	60	+1
Va El&P $5pf5	†110	117	116¾	117	
W					
Wab RR pf 4½e	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
WalkerHG&Wpfh1	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Walworth Co .30e	3	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Ward Baking A	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
Ward Baking B	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Ward Bak pf 1½k	1	54	54	54	
Warner Bros Pict	19	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Warren Fdy & P	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
Wayne Pump 2	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Webster Eisenlohr	6	9½	9¼	9¼	
Wesson O&S pf 4	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¾
West Ind Sug ½a	7	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ¼
West P El A 7	† 10	91¾	91¾	91¾	
West PEI 7pf7	† 60	105	104½	104½	
West PEI 6pf6	† 10	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
West PPowpf4½	†180	117½	117	117½	+ ½
WVa P&Pap .55e	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
West Auto Sup 1	7	33	32½	32⅞	— ⅛
West Un Tel A 1e	29	48⅛	47⅜	47½	— ½
West Un Tel B	10	27¾	27¼	27¾	— ⅜
Westing A Br ½e	2	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
West El & Mfg 2e	6	101	100¾	101	+ ⅜
West E&M pf2e	† 10	132½	132½	132½	
Westvaco 1.40	2	31½	31½	31½	
Wheeling Stl ½e	8	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Wheel Stl prpf5	† 20	78	78	78	
White Motor ½e	9	27	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
White Rk MS .30g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
White Sew Mach	7	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Wilcox O&G .10e	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Willys Overland	28	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
Wil-Opf cld 3.80k	1	20½	20½	20½	
Wilson & Co	22	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
Wilson Co $6pf 6	3	92¾	92	92½	+1½
Wilson-Jones ⅜e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Woolwth FW 1.60	6	41¾	41⅛	41⅝	
Worth P & M	3	31	30¾	31	— ⅜
Wor P cv prpf4½	1	71	71	71	—1
Yale & Towne .60	2	34¼	33⅜	33⅜	—1⅝
York Corp .30e	18	15	14⅝	14¾	— ¼
Young Spg&W 1a	5	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅝
Youngst Sh&T 1e	10	39⅜	38⅝	39	— ½
YoungS&Tpf5½†	320	102½	102	102½	+ ½
Z					
Zenith Radio 1e	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	
Zonite Prod .15e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛

(*) Ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (†) actual sales.
(f*) For each 70 shares held on com. stk. (‡) Ex-rights. (‡) Certificate of deposit. (x) When distributed. (§) Stamped. (*) Called shares. (¶) Ex-distribution.

Stock Market Easy; Leaders Drift Lower

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Stocks generally languished at moderately lower levels today without being subjected to any real selling pressure.

From the start the ticker tape was reluctant to warm up and turnover of around 550,000 shares for the five hours was another of the smallest in nearly three months. Scattered favorites managed to breast the sluggish tide with some success but losses of fractions were well in the majority near the finish.

Quickening of the Allied push in Europe aroused further misgivings of customers regarding the possible impact on domestic economy of a sudden ending of the Nazi war although there were analysts who expressed the thought that reconversion of industry would be less of a problem than most realized. The heat wave, combined with usual weekend apathy, restrained numerous potential purchasers. Suggestions that the technical correction begun two weeks ago may have been completed inspired assorted bids.

Among exceptions in the sleepy retreat was Great Northern which managed to post a new top for 1944. Occasional gainers were Graham-Paige, Westinghouse, Deere, International Telephone and Douglas Aircraft. Backward the greater part of the proceedings were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Goodyear, Chrysler, Western Union "A", du Pont, Allied Chemical, Sears Roebuck and Standard Oil (NJ).

Brill preferred enjoyed another broad jump in the curb and on the week was up around 20 points, apparently reflecting the recent merger with American Car & Foundry Motors. Supported were West Virginia Coal & Coke, Leonard Oil and N. J. Zinc.

Bonds Irregularly Lower

The bond market drifted irregularly lower today under gentle selling pressure among reorganization and medium priced rail issues. Trading was light in all sections and all groups had resistant spots at the start of the final hour.

In supply were bonds of the St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, North Western and Illinois Central.

Holding higher positions most of the time were, among others, Ohio Edison 4s at 104½, Pacific Gas & Electric 3½s at 111, Pennsylvania Railroad 4¼s at 113⅝, Shell Union Oil 2½s at 102, Standard Oil (N. J.) 3s at 105⅝ and Union Oil of California 3s at 105½.

The unexchanged Childs Co. 5s of 1943, in which the market has been thin since the company went into reorganization following maturity of the bonds and subsequent minority opposition to management plans for meeting its debt, dropped 2½ points to 75 on light offerings. Pere Marquette 4s backed up more than a point and the 4½s gave up a fraction at one time. There were other losers in most all groups.

Argentine obligations lost an average of a point in an otherwise quiet foreign department.

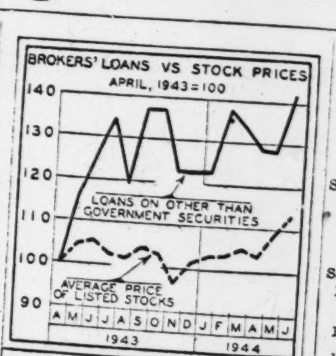
New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
500	Ainsworth (¾g)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	Airc Access	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Air-way El Ap	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
50	Ala Pw $6 pf (6)	106¾	106¾	106¾
50	Allied Prod (2)	27	27¼	27¼
100	Alum Ltd pf (6)	102½	102	102
600	Alum Co Am	35	34¾	35
50	Alum Co Am pf	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
200	Am Cen Mfg (½e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
800	Am Cyan B	37½	37	37½
100	Am & Fgn P war	28	28	28
300	Am Gas & El	28	28	28
1000	Am Gen	7¼	7	7¼
50	Am Hard Rub	17	17	17
200	Am Light & T	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
200	Am Mfg	43	43	43
1100	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
.25	Am Pot & Ch	44¾	44¾	44¾
300	Am Republics (¼e)	12⅝	12½	12½
1400	Am Superpow	½	½	½
.75	Am Super 1 pf (1k)	108	108	108
100	Am Writ Pap	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Anch Post F (.15e)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
2300	Argus Inc	8	7⅝	7⅝
900	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
200	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	10¼	10¼	10
100	Art Met Wks (.60)	10	10	10
500	Ashland Oil&R (.4)	6⅝	6½	6⅝
2200	Asso Laund	1⅜	1½	1½
400	Atlantic C Fish (¼e)	11	10⅞	10⅞
400	Atlas D Forge (½e)	9	8⅞	9
100	Atlas Ply (.80)	12½	12½	12½
300	Auto V Mach (¼e)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
200	Babcock&Wil (½e)	24⅜	24	24
1500	Baldwin Loco war	7⅞	7½	7¾
200	Baldwin Rub (.425e)	8¾	8⅜	8¾
17500	Barium Stl	4	3¾	3⅞
100	Beau Brum'l (.70e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
3100	Berk & Gay Furn	1½	1¼	1⅜
400	Birds S Fdy (¼e)	8¾	8½	8½
300	Bliss (E W) (1)	14⅞	14¾	14¾
600	Blue Ridge	2½	2½	2½
200	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	49	48½	49
100	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	14½	14½	14½
400	Braz Tr L&P (h1e)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
100	Breeze Corp (.80e)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
800	Brewst Aero	2	1⅞	2
800	Bridgpt Oil	9¼	9	9
1500	Brill A	9⅞	9½	9½
500	Brill B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	Brill pf	152	145¼	149½
300	Brown-F Dist	19¾	19½	19½
500	Brown Rubber	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Buckeye P L (.80)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
500	Buf N&EP pf	17	17	17
300	Bunk Hill & S (⅜e)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
900	Burma Ltd	1⅝	1½	1⅝
300	Burry Biscuit	3¾	3⅝	3¾
300	Callite Tung	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
25	Cap City Prod	15	15	15
700	Carrier Corp	18	17¾	17¾
500	Catalin Am (10e)	7⅜	7¼	7¼
90	CenNYPow pf (5)	104⅝	104½	104½
200	Cen Ohio Stl (.60e)	11¾	11⅛	11¾
200	Cen&SW t	¾	¾	¾
1000	Cessna Airc (.40e)	4⅝	4½	4½
200	ChambMWSt (.30e)	9½	9¼	9¼
75	Chi Flex Shaft (2e)	104½	104½	104½
32300	Chief Cons Mng	11/16	⅝	⅝
25	Childs pf	38	38	38
1000	Cities Service	15	14¾	14¾
400	Cit Svc pf	113½	112½	113
200	Claude Neon Lts	1¼	1¼	1¼
1100	Cleve Tract (1⅛e)	17	16¾	17
1800	Clinch Coal (¼e)	27⅜	26	27¼
200	Colon Develop	4	4	4
300	Colonial Airl	8	7¾	7¾
1900	Colo Fuel & I war	3⅝	3½	3½
250	Colts PFArm	35½	35	35
10	Colum G & E pf (5)	64	64	64
200	Comm Wat Svc	1	1	1
400	Cons Gas Ut (.10g)	5⅜	5	5⅜
75	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	46	46	46
400	Cons Ret Strs (.55e)	7½	7⅜	7½
100	Cons Stl Corp (¾e)	12¼	12¼	12¼
4900	Cons Textile	5¾	5⅝	5¾
2100	ContFdy&Mch (½e)	14	13½	13¾
80	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	106¾	105¾	105¾
850	Copper Range (½e)	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
2500	Cornuc G Min	½	½	½
300	Corroon & Rey	2⅛	2	2
100	Cosden Petro	3	3	3
900	Creole Pet (½e)	23⅜	23¼	23
100	Crowley Milner	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Crown C Pet (.10g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
300	Crown Drug	3	3	3
400	Cuban AtlSug	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
100	Cuban Tob	10½	10½	10½
50	Davenp Hos	19	19	19
900	DennisonMfgA (.40e)	5	4⅞	4⅞
1000	Derby Oil	10	9¾	9¾
400	Derby Oil pf (10k)	78	78	78
300	Det Gray Ir	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	DetMichStove	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
500	Dist Co Ltd (.115e)	16½	16⅛	16⅛
100	Divco Corp (¼g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Domest Ind A (⅜e)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
50	Draper Corp (3)	76	76	76
100	Durh Hos B (¼e)	7½	7½	7½
500	East Gas&F &	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25	East G&F 6pf	39½	39½	39½
25	East G&F prpf	66¼	66¼	66¼
300	East Sta Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	EasyWashMB (⅛e)	8⅝	8½	8½
7800	El Bond & Sh	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	95⅛	95	95
100	ElBo&Sh $5 pf (5)	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
200	Equity Corp	1½	1⅜	1½
75	Eq Crp $3 pf (1½k)	41	41	41
100	Esquire Inc (2¼k)	6½	6¼	6½
200	Eureka Pipe L (2e)	28⅜	28	28¼
400	Eversharp Inc (2½e)	35⅞	34	34
200	Fairchild Cam (1½e)	10½	10⅜	10⅜
1200	Fansteel Met (½g)	28¾	27½	27½
200	Fedders Mfg	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Ford M Can A	22½	22¼	22¼
100	Ford M Fran	4	4	4
300	Ford Mot Ltd	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
700	Frank Cou Dis	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
150	Fuller (G A)	16¼	15¾	16¼
50	Fuller 4 pf	71½	71½	71½
30	Gen Out Adv pf	100	100	100
1700	Glen Ald Coal (.80c)	16⅛	16	16
19200	Goldfield Con	½	½	½
100	Gorh Inc pf (35k)	41½	41	41
100	Gt Atl & P nv (2¾e)	90½	90	90
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	134	134	134
50	Gt Nor Pap (1.60)	34¾	34¾	34¾
100	Greenf T&D (½g)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
10	Hartf Elec (2¾)	50½	50½	50½
200	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	HarvardBrew (.10e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Hearn D Stors	6¼	6¼	6
500	Hecla Min (½e)	8¼	8	8
75	Horn & Hard	28½	28½	28½
70	Horn & Hard pf	112	111	111
10	Humble Oil	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞
200	Hum-Ross F	6½	6⅜	6½
1300	Huyler's	4½	4⅜	4⅜
150	Huyler's pf	27½	27	27½
300	Hygrade Fd	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
900	Ill Pow	9	8¾	9
50	Imp Tb Brit (.392e)	25½	25½	25½
100	Indus Finance	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
400	Int Hyd-El pf	9⅞	9¾	9¾
200	Int Min&Ch war	8½	8½	8½
2000	Int Petrol	19⅛	19	19⅛
100	Int Prod (¼e)	8	8	8
900	Int S RazB (.10e)	2¼	2⅛	2¼
300	Inters Home Eq	1¼	1¼	1¼
2.25	Iron Fire vtc (1.20)	20	20	20
200	Ital Superpow A	1½	1½	1½
500	Jacobs Air En (.20e)	3¾	3⅝	3¾
900	Jacobs (F. L.)	11	10¾	10¾
500	Jeannette Gla	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
80	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	100½	100	100
300	Kennedy's (.90e)	12	12	12
100	KingstonProd (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
500	KirkLakeCM (h.04)	1	15/16	15/16

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
.10	Koppers Co pf (6)	105	105	105
.50	Lack RR NJ	55½	55½	55½
200	Lake Shore M (h.8)	16¼	16	16
30	Lane-Wells (1)	13½	13	13½
100	Lefcourt Real	4	4	4
38900	Leonard Oil Dev	1½	1¼	1⅜
100	Line Material	12¾	12¾	12¾
200	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Long Is Ltg	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Louis L&E	7⅜	7¼	7¼
100	Mass Util Asso	1	1	1
100	Massey-Harris	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	McCord Rad B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1300	Merritt-C & S	8⅛	8	8
100	Merrit-C&S war	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Metal Tex (.10e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Mesabi Iron	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	MetalTexptpf (3¼a)	39¼	39¼	39¼
50	Mich Stl Tube	7	7	7
500	MicromatHone (.20e)	9½	9¼	9¼
100	Mid St P Avtc (.51e)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
700	MidWestCorp (.20e)	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
50	MidlStl n-cum (2)	22¾	22¾	22¾
150	Midvale (1½e)	26¾	26¼	26¼
200	Mid West Ref (.10e)	3	2⅞	2⅞
200	Molybdenum	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1.10	Montg Ward A (7)	177	176¼	176¼
200	Mt City Cop (.10e)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
200	Mount Prod (½)	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
800	NatBellasHess (.05g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Nat City Lines (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
1400	Nat Fuel G (1)	12	11⅞	12
100	Nat Refin	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Nat Sug Ref (.85e)	23½	23½	23½
100	Nat Trans (½e)	13	13	13
100	Nat Tun & Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1000	Nat Un Rad	6½	6⅜	6½
10	Nebr Pow pf (7)	111¾	111¾	111¾
150	NEPA 6 pf (3k)	60½	60⅛	60⅛
500	N J Zinc (2e)	63½	63	63½
50	NY Merchand (.60)	13¾	13¾	13¾
40	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	105¼	105¼	105¼
20	NY Wat Svc pf	65	65	65
400	Niag Hud Pow	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
75	Niag Hud 1 pf	79¼	79¼	79¼
700	Niles-Bem-P	14	13¾	13¾
200	Nip'singMns (h.10g)	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
300	Noma Elec (¼e)	7½	7½	7½
100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1	1	1
4000	Northeast Airl	11⅞	11¼	11⅜
.40	N Ind PS 6 pf (6)	107	106½	107
.30	N Ind PS 7 pf (7)	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
100	Nor Sta Pw A	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Ogden Corp (½e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	24¾	24⅞	24⅞
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	37½	37½	37½
300	Pantepec Oil Ven	7½	7¼	7¼
2200	Pennroad (¼g)	5⅝	5½	5⅝
200	Pa Gas & El A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	104½	104	104½
200	PaWat&Pow (4)	63¼	63¼	63¼
125	Phila El Pow pf	29¾	29¾	29¾
1000	Phoenix Sec	34	33½	33½
2300	Pioneer Gold	3½	3⅜	3⅜
25	Pitts Bess & L E	42¼	42¼	42¼
20	Pitts & Lake E	60¾	60¾	60¾
50	Pitts Metallu	12½	12½	12½
200	Pitts Pl Gl	111½	111¼	111½
1500	Polaris?Mng	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
50	Pratt & Lam	32¾	32¾	32¾
10	Pren-Hall	45	45	45
200	Pressed Met	9	9	9
500	Prod Corp	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Prosperity Co B	[illegible]		
1200	Pug Sd P&L (.90e)	13½	13⅛	13½
300	Pug Sd P&T (½e)	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
50	Pyle-Nat (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
30	Quaker Oats (3)	82	81⅞	82



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Margin trading increased with the rise in stock prices last month, Standard & Poor's shows in the above chart.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
10	QuakOats pf (6)	152	152	152
75	Rwy&Lgt Sec (.45e)	15½	15¼	15¼
200	Raym Conc (1a)	20⅞	20½	20⅞
800	Raytheon Mfg	38	37½	38
800	Red Bank Oil	2⅜	2¼	2¼
500	Reed RollBit (½e)	26	26	26
1200	Republic Avia (¼e)	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
200	Richmond Rad	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Rio Gr Val G (.02g)	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Ryan Cons Pet (.10e)	4⅛	3¾	3¾
500	Ryerson & Haynes	4⅛	3¾	4
100	St Lawrence	3	3	3
1400	St Regis Pap	6	6	6
500	Salt Dome Oil	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Samson Unit	5¾	5¾	5¾
25	Sanford Mills (1½e)	43	43	43
300	Savoy Oil	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1300	Schulte (DA)	2⅞	2¾	2¾
25	Schulte (DA pf (5)	68	68	68
30	Scren-SBW pf	85	84	84
700	Segal Lock & H	2⅛	2	2⅛
200	Seiberling Rub (¼e)	10⅜	10¼	10¼
700	Selected Indus	1	1	1
100	Selected Ind cv	9½	9½	9½
200	Shat-Denn (.10e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	253	253	253
25	Smith Pap M	16½	16½	16½
100	Solar Airc (.20e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
500	Sonotone (10e)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
200	Soss Mfg (.20e)	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
100	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	30¼	30¼	30¼
200	Southl Royal	11½	11½	11½
100	Span & Gen reg	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Spencer Shoe	5	4⅞	5
50	St C&E pf	24	24	24
1000	St Oil Ky	18½	18¼	18¼
25	St Oil Ohio pf	112¾	112¾	112¾
200	Stand Prod	12	11⅞	11⅞
200	Sterl Al Prod (1g)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	Sterl Brew (¼e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
300	Stinnes (H)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Stroock & Co (½e)	12½	12½	12½
1000	Technicolor (¼e)	22½	22	22⅜
300	Tilo Roof (.40)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
400	Tonopah Min (.03e)	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
300	Trans-Lux (.10g)	4	4	4
100	Tung-Sol Lp (.8)	8	8	8
200	Udylite Corp (.20g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜
200	Ulen Healiz	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	5½	5½	5½
20	UnSkYdOmaha (3½)	68½	68½	68½
400	Unit Air Prod (1)	9	9	9
3800	Unit Cig-W StStrs	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
3000	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1100	Unit Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
2.50	Unit Gas pf	117¼	116⅝	117¼
500	Unit Lt & P pf	55⅞	55¾	55⅞
.25	Unit Milk Prod	39	39	39
100	Unit Molasses	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	74⅞	74	74
.80	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	43½	43¼	43¼
1.50	US&I Sec pf (2k)	88½	88	88
300	U S Foil B (.30e)	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
3600	Unit Wall Pap (.10g)	4	3¾	4
200	Univ Cooler A (½e)	13	12¾	12¾
600	Univ Cooler B	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
100	Univ Pict vtc (2e	21	21	21
200	Utah Radio	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
100	Util Equit pr (1¼k)	82½	82½	82½
100	Valspar Corp	3	3	3
20	Valspar pf (2k)	44	44	44
100	Wagnr Bk vtc (.30e)	11	11	11
1100	Wentwth Mfg (⅛e)	5½	5¼	5½
4700	WestVaC&C (¼e)	10⅛	9⅞	10
50	W'morel'd Coal (3e)	28	27½	27½
200	Wms Oil-O-Mat	5	5	5
300	Wright Harg (h¼)	3¾	3⅜	3¾

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
13	Am P&L 6s 2016	102	101⅞	102
29	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	Ark P&L 5s 56	104	104	104
1	As Elec 4½s 53	89½	89½	89½
10	As G&E 5s 68	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
9	As T&T 5½s 55 A	95½	95	95
2	Can Nor P 5s 53	102	102	102
5	Cen St El 5½s 54	50½	50½	50½
1	Cen St El 5s 48	48¾	48¾	48¾
1	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	70¼	70¼	70¼
1	Cities Ser 5s 69	104½	104½	104½
1	Cities Ser 5s 58	103½	103	103
18	Cities Ser 5s 50	103½	103	103
1	Con G Balt 4½s 54	122	122	122
13	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	103¼	103	103
53	Elec P&L 5s 2030	102	101½	102
2	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2	Geo P&L 5s 78	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	Grand Trunk 4s 50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Hygrade Fd 6s 49 A	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Ind Svc 5s 50	99½	99½	99½
3	Indnapls P&L 3¼s 70	107	107	107
5	Inters Pow 6s 52	67½	66½	67½
6	Inters Pow 5s 57	94¾	94¼	94¾
2	Midland Val 4s 63 st	68	68	68
5	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6	N Eng G&E 5s 50	84½	84½	84½
6	N Eng G&E 5s 48	84½	84¼	84¼
2	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	N Eng Pow 5s 48	101½	101½	101½
1	Pac P&L 5s 55	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Park Lex Ishld 3s 64	54½	54½	54½
1	Portland G&C 5s50 st	103	103	103
1	Potomac Ed 5s 56 E	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Pub Sv Colo 3½s64	108	108	108
1	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	145	145	145
6	So Cal Ed 3s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	So'wes P&L 6s 2022A	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
7	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
1	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
8	Stand G&E 6s 51	97	97	97
2	Stand G&E 6s 57	97	97	97
3	Stand G&E 6s 66	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛
6	Starrett Corp 5s 50	40½	40½	40½
3	Tex El S 5s 60	106	106	106
8	Toledo Ed 3½s 68	110	110	110
6	Twin CRT 5½s52A	100¾	100¾	100¾
10	Unit L&RY 5½s 52	103⅞	103½	103½
1	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	115½	115½	115½
1	Waldorf-Ast 5s 41	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
3	Wash Wat P 3½s 64	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2	Russian 6½s 1919	7	7	7

(Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago		1.56¼	1.55⅞	1.56	1.56⅛
Minneapolis		1.51½	1.50⅞	1.51	1.51⅜
Kansas City		1.49¾	1.49½	1.49⅝	1.49⅜
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago		1.57	1.56½	1.56¾	1.56¾
Minneapolis		1.52⅜	1.51¾	1.51⅞	1.52⅜
Kansas City		1.50½	1.50⅛	1.50⅛	1.50
May Wheat					
Chicago		1.57⅝	1.57⅜	1.57⅝	1.57⅝
Minneapolis				1.52½	
Kansas City		1.51	1.50¾	1.50¾	1.50¾
September Oats					
Chicago		72⅜	71¾	72⅜	72
Minneapolis		69⅛	67⅝	67⅝	69¼
Rye, Chicago					
Sep	1.06	1.06½	1.05	1.06⅜	1.06
Dec	1.07⅞	1.08⅜	1.07	1.08½	1.08⅛
May	1.10	1.10¾	1.09½	1.10⅜	1.10⅜
Barley, Chicago					
Sep	1.13	1.13	1.12⅝	1.12⅝	1.13⅛
Dec	1.12⅝	1.12⅝	1.12	1.12⅝	1.12¾
May				1.12 1.12½	

Wool

Grease

Oct.	....	....	....	91.0N	91.0
Dec.	....	....	....	89.5N	89.5
March	....	....	....	88.0N	88.5
May	....	....	....	85.0N	85.5

Tops

Oct.	129.5	129.5	128.3	128.0B	129.8
Dec.	122.5	122.8	120.6	120.7T	122.8
March	118.4	118.4	116.0	116.0B	117.8
May	115.8	115.8	113.5	113.6T	114.4

B—Bid. N—Nominal. T—Traded.

Cotton

October	21.26	21.26	21.16	21.21	21.30
December	21.03	21.03	20.93	20.99	21.08
March	20.84	20.84	20.73	20.81	20.90
May	20.66	20.68	20.56	20.63	20.73
July	20.48	20.48	20.39	20.40	20.54

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions					
November	....	....	....	1.48a	1.50
Eggs					
October	38.00	38.00	37.45	37.75	38.10
November	....	....	....	38.00a	38.25
December	38.00	38.00	37.40	37.75	38.10
Potatoes					
November	....	....	....	3.00n	3.00

a-Asked. n-Nominal.

N. Y. Bonds

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
2	2¾s 60-55	112.9	112.9	112.9
1	2½s 69-64 June	100.2	100.2	100.2
13	2½s 70-65	100.6	100.4	100.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
11	Am&FP5s2030	92⅝	92½	92½
1	AmT&T 3¼s66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
5	AmT&T 3¼s61	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
12	AmT&T 3s56	122¼	112¼	122¼
3	AmTob 3s62	104¼	104¼	104¼
15	Arm Del 3s78	114½	114½	114½
4	Arm Del 4s55	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	ATSF 4s95	124	124	124
5	AtlCAL 3¾s 63	107	107	107
19	ACL 1st4s52	103¼	103	103
17	ACL clt4s52	104⅝	104½	104⅝
12	ACL 4½s64	87¼	87	87
25	B&O 1st m 48	89⅞	89½	89¾
42	B&O 95 A	55	54½	54½
13	B&O 95 C	61½	61⅛	61¼
21	B&O 2000 D	54½	54⅛	54¼
6	B&O 96 F	54¾	54⅜	54¾
29	B&O cv 60	40¼	39¾	40
6	B&O PLE&WV 4s56	84⅜	84⅛	84⅜
8	B&O SW 50	69¾	69⅜	69⅝
20	B&O TC 4s59	83⅜	82⅞	82⅞
16	Bost Me 4½s70	59½	59⅛	59⅛
4	Bost Me 4s60	91⅛	91	91⅛
13	Brk UG 5s50	102	101¾	101¾
14	Buf R&P 57st	59⅛	58¾	58⅞
2	Can P 4½s60	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
4	Can P 4s perp	95	94¾	94¾
1	Celan 3½s62	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Cen G 5s59C	12	12	12
2	Cen G cn5s45	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
10	Cen NYP 3¾s62	105	105	105
11	Cen Pac 5s60	87¾	87½	87½
5	Cen P 1st4s49	105¼	105⅛	105¼
3	ClElIll 3s70	108¾	108½	108½
7	Cl UT 5s73	100	99¾	100
17	ClUT 4½s77	92⅞	92½	92⅞
1	Col G 5s61	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
52	Con Oil 3½s51	105	104½	105
2	Con Ry 4s54	50	50	50
1	ConsP 3½s70	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	CubaN 5½s42r	47½	47½	47½
12	Del & H 4s63	97¼	97⅛	97¼
8	D&RG 4s36	54⅞	54	54
5	D&RGW 5s55	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
17	DRGW 5s55a	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
31	D&RGW 5s78	49⅛	49	49
4	DetEd 3s70	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2	Duq Lt 3½s65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	C&O 3½s 96E	108¼	108¼	108¼
23	Chi&A 3s49	27¼	27¼	27
9	CB&Q 5s71A	108⅛	107¾	108⅛
14	CB&Q g 4s58	109	108⅞	109
5	CB&E g 4s58	109	108¾	109
5	C&EI inc 97	53	53	53
1	CGW 4½s2038	57½	57½	57½
2	CGW 4s88	82¾	82¾	82¾
13	ChiI&L 5s47	73¼	73	73¼
77	CMSPP 5s75	59⅞	59	59¼
57	CMSPP 5s2000	14¾	14½	14⅝
7	CMSP 4½s89C	87	87	87
22	CMSP g 4s89	83½	83	83½
91	C&NW 4½s 99	69⅛	68	68½
74	C&NW 4s 89	107	106½	106¾
11	CRIP 4½s52A	47¼	47¼	47¼
7	CRI&P 4s88	71½	71	71½
39	CRIP r 4s34	42⅝	42¼	42½
1	Ch&WI 4s52	108½	108½	108½
18	CCCSL 4½s77	75	74⅞	74⅞
53	Erie 4½s 2015	83⅛	82½	82½
47	Erie 4s 95	106	105⅝	106
3	Fla EC 5s 74	45	44¾	44¾
1	Gdrich 4¼s 56	107	107	107
1	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	110¼	110¼	110¼
25	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	106	105¼	106
35	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	105	104⅞	105
5	GM&O 4s 75	100	99⅞	100
2	GM&O inc 2015	83	83	83
20	Hud C 5s 62 A	66	65½	65½
5	H&M r 5s 57	63¾	63½	63½
3	H&M inc 5s 57	29½	29¼	29¼
2	IC 4s 53	77¼	77⅛	77¼
10	IC r 4s 55	77⅞	77⅝	77⅞
10	IC 4¾s 66	66¼	65½	65½
11	ICCSL 5s 63 A	70⅞	70¼	70¾
4	ICCSL 4½s 63	67½	67	67
2	Int GN 6s 52	22¾	22¾	22¾
7	Int GN 1st 6s 52	57	56⅝	57
5	IntGN 5s56C	53¼	53¼	53¼
7	Int HE 6s44	62⅞	62⅜	62⅞
12	IntT&T 4½s52	89¼	88½	88½
41	IntT&T 5s55	92½	92	92
2	Jon&L 3¼s61	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6	KCFtS 4s36	85	84⅝	84⅝
17	KC Sou 5s50	87⅝	87⅛	87⅜
1	Las G 5½s53	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
5	LehVHT 5s54	63¼	63¼	63¼
5	LVNY 4½s50	69½	69¼	69¼
16	LehV 4s2003	36⅝	36¼	36¼
2	Lou&A 5s69	102	101⅞	102
1	L&N 4s2003	106¼	106⅛	106¼
21	L&N 3⅜s2003	105½	105⅛	105¼
25	MSPSSM g5s38	46¾	46⅜	46⅜
2	MSPSSM c4s38	47	46¾	46¾
4	M-K-T 5s62A	72½	72	72
4	M-K-T al 5s67	49½	49¼	49½
21	M-K-T 4½s78	62⅞	62½	62⅞
2	M-K-T 1st4s90	69¼	69	69¼
15	Mo P 5s65A	67⅞	67½	67⅞
30	MoP 5s77F	67½	67	67
13	MoP 5s78G	67⅝	66¾	67
34	MoP 5s80H	67	66¼	67
18	MoP 5s81I	66⅝	66¾	66¾
68	MoP g4s75	28¾	28½	28⅜
1	MontP 3¾s66	108½	108⅛	108⅛
19	Mor&E 4½s55	59⅞	59¼	59⅞
11	Mor&E 3½s2000	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞
3	NatStl 3s65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
9	NERR 4s45	91½	91	91
1	NOPS 5s55B	102½	102½	102½
10	NO Term 4s53	102⅛	102⅛	102½
6	NOTM 5s54	80½	80½	80½
32	NYC r 5s2013	75⅞	75	75
36	NYC 4½s2013 A	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
29	NYC cn 4s98	74¾	74½	74½
54	NYC cv 3½s52	100	99¾	100
19	NYCHR 3½s97	96	96	96
20	NYChSL 5½s74	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
16	NY Ch SL 4½s78	98¾	98½	98¾
4	NY Edis 3¼s65	109	109	109
20	NYNH 6s48	53¼	52½	52¾
75	NYNHH 4½s67	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛
27	NYNHH 4s55	49⅜	49	49⅛
9	NYNHH 4s56	49¾	49¼	49¼
38	NYNHH 4s57	25½	25⅜	25⅜
49	NYOW r 4s92	17½	17¼	17¼
1	NY Stm 3½s63	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Norf S 5s 2014	39⅛	39	39
89	Nor P 6s 2047	96¼	95¾	96¼
12	NorP 4½s2047	77½	77½	77½
38	NorP 4s97	103	102¾	102⅞
18	NorP 3s2047	66½	66⅛	66¼
69	O&LCh 4s48	20	19½	20
2	OhioEd 4s65	104½	104½	104½
1	OWRRN 4s61	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	UG&E 3¾s61	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	PG&E 4s64	108	108	108
5	PenP&L 4½s74	108	107½	107½
10	PenRR g4½s65	115½	115½	115½
1	PenRR 4½sd70	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	PenRR g4¼s81	113½	113½	113½
12	PenRR 3¾s70	106⅛	106	106
5	PeoGLC 5s47	112	112	112
1	Peo&E 4s60	75¼	75¼	75¼
5	Peo&E inc 4s90	42½	42½	42½
10	PereM 4½s80	94⅞	94½	94½
18	PhRCI 6s49	28⅜	28	28
32	PhRCI 5s73st	66½	66	66
13	PhilPet 2¾s64	101	101	101
3	PortlGE 4½s60	104½	104½	104½
1	PrStlC 5s51	102	102	102
29	Rdg 4½s97A	103⅞	103¼	103¾
15	RioGW 4s39	92½	92	92½
24	RioGW 4s49	66½	66	66⅛
5	RIA&L 4½s34	46¼	46¼	46¼
51	Rutl 1st4½s 41	16½	16	16½
14	StLIMS4sRG 33	99⅝	99¼	99¼
8	StLSF 5s50B	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
10	StLSF 4½s 78	35¼	35	35
79	StLSF 4s50A	43¼	42½	42¾
27	SeaAL c6s45	40½	40	40½
5	SeaAL rf4s59	30¼	30	30
4	Sea AF 6s35A	27	26¾	26¾
5	Shell U 2½s54	102	102	102
3	So Pac 4½s68	77	77	77
19	So Pac 4½s81	76½	76⅜	76½
16	So Pac 4½s69	76¾	76⅝	76¾
112	So Pac rf 4s55	102⅜	101¾	102⅜
77	So Pac 4½s Or 77	83⅝	83	83⅝
2	So PSFT 4s50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
75	Sou Ry g6s56	105	104¼	105
37	Sou Ry cn5s94	118¼	117½	118¼
62	Sou Ry g4s56	87¼	87	87⅛
4	Std ONJ 3s61	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜
2	Std ONJ 2¾s53	104	104	104
1	Tex Corp 3s59	106¼	106¼	106¼
12	T&P 5s79C	93	93	93
17	Th Ave 5s60	38¼	38	38¼
1	Un Oil Cal 3s59	105½	105½	105½
3	Un Pac 1st 4s47	107½	107½	107½
21	Un Drug 3¼s58	104¼	104	104
2	Va Ry 3¾s66	106¾	106¾	106¾
13	Wab 4¼s91	78	77¾	77¾
4	Wab 4s71	102½	102½	102½
6	W Sh 4s2361	69	68⅜	68⅜
31	W Md 4s52	100½	100¼	100¼
2	WPac 1st5s46	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
5	WestUn 5s51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5	WestUn 5s60	105¾	105½	105¾
3	WestUn 4½s50	107½	107½	107½
1	W'hseEl 2½s51	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2	WhStl 3½s66	99¼	99	99
20	WisCen 4s49	68	67	68
7	WisC 4sSD36	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
21	Arg 4s72Feb	86	86	86
8	Arg 4s72Ap	86	86	86
10	Arg 4½s48	100	100	100
3	Arg 4½s71	95¾	95¾	95¾
2	Australia 5s55	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
5	Brazil 8s41	61½	61½	61½
9	Braz 6½s26-57	59¾	59½	59¾
4	Braz 6½s27-57	59¾	59½	59¾
13	BuenA 3⅜s77	79¾	79¾	79¾
2	BuenA 4½sAu76	79¾	79¾	79¾
5	Canada 4s60	109½	109½	109½
5	ChileMB 6½s57a	16¾	16½	16¾
5	Chile 6s60asd	18½	18	18
1	Chile 6sJan61a	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	Colom 6s61Oct	68½	68½	68½
5	Copenh 5s52	78¾	78¾	78¾
11	Cuba 4½s77	106	106	106
1	Denmk 4½s62	81½	81½	81⅛
11	NS Wales 5s58	99	98¾	99
5	Peru 7s59	21½	21½	21½
23	Peru 1st6s60	19⅛	19	19
7	Peru 2d 6s61	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
2	Rio de J 8s46	43½	43½	43½
74	Rio de J 6½s53	74	38⅛	38⅛
1	RioGdoS 6s68	37½	37½	37½
1	SaoPCty 6½s57	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 3,381,800, previous day 6,675,700, week ago 9,383,000, year ago 11,340,500, two years ago 7,187,800. Jan. 1 to date 1,785,031,000, year ago 2,274,387,300, two years ago 1,232,535,600.

National Supply Sales Gain

PITTSBURGH (AP)—National Supply Company, largest independent oil well supply producer and distributor, reported total sales for the first six months of 1944 at $83,473,892, an increase of $11,790,337 or 16 per cent over the corresponding period of 1943.

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅝	5¼
American Barge Line Co	11¾	13
American Hardware Co	29½	31½
American Manufacturing	43¼	46¼
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	...
American Optical Co	30⅞	32⅝
American Wringer Co	10¼	11⅛
†Amoskeag Company	40¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	78¾	...
Appleton Company	33½	36½
Applied Arts Corp	3⅝	4⅛
Arlington Mills	49¼	52½
Art Metal Construction	23¾	25½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	29¼	31¼
Automobile BankingCorp A	2⅞	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅝	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23½	25¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	
Bendix Home Appliance	8½	9¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18⅝	20
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	78¼	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	23⅞	25¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¾	39½
Brown Co	1.85	2.15
Brown Co pf	33¾	36½
Campbell A S Co Inc	6¾	7⅝
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅛	16
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	28½	31¼
International Detrola	13⅜	14¼
Keith George E Co	60	
Kendall Company	11⅛	12⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅞	23
Landers Frary & Clark	26⅝	29⅛
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅝	7⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	112½	116½
Marathon Paper Mills	54	57¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	59¾	63
Merck & Co	40	43
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	47½	50¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	69	
†Metal & Thermit Corp	22⅝	24⅛
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9⅝	10½
Nashawena Mills	19⅝	21¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	75	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	37¾	40¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	83¼	87¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30⅛	32⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	6⅛
National Shirt Shops	14⅛	15⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	64	68
New England Lime Co	4½	8¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	86¾	90
Chapman Valve Manufac	34¼	37
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅜	17¾
Colonial Stores	18⅞	20⅝
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	43	45¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¼	29¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26½	29
Draper Corporation	75¾	78¾
Durey Plastic Chemical	64¼	67¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅝	17⅛
Eastern Corporation	10⅛	11
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅞	21¾
Exolon Co	9⅜	10⅞
Family Finance Inc	12⅛	13½
Family Finance pf A	25	27¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	45¼	48¼
Fruit of the Loom	35	37¾
General Fire Extinguisher	16⅛	17⅝
General Machinery	21¼	23⅛
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅜	9⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	52	55
Graton & Knight Co	8⅜	9⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86¼	90¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34¼	36¼
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	61	
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	16¼	
Harrington & Richardson	1	1½
Haskelite Mfg Co	6⅞	9
Heywood-Wakefield Co	32¼	34¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19⅝	21½
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	34¼	37¼
Ohio Finance	9	10⅜
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	42	45
Parker Appliance	12⅛	13⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	69	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3¾
Richarrson & Co	46¼	49¼
Rochester Telephone Co	14⅞	15⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	33½	35½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	33½	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	62¾	
Sanford Mills	42¾	45¾
Submarine Signal Co	35¾	38¼
Sampax Inc	5½	6¼
Time Incorporated	60¼	63¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2⅝
United Elastic Corp	17¼	18⅝
U S Envelope Company	71¾	76¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	124	129
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	82¾	86½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	103¼	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29	31¼
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅛	10⅛
Warren Bros Class B	36¾	93¾
Warren Bros Class C	13½	14⅝
West Point Manufacturing	44½	46½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11½	12⅝

*Ex-dividend †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	115¾	119¾
Arkansas P & L $7 pf	103¾	107¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	109¾	113¾
Cen Illinois Public S 06 pf	95¾	99¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	117¼	121¼
General Water G&E $3 pf	48¾	51¼
Jamaica Water Supply	32¼	35
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105¾	
Jersey Central Pwr 7 pf	105¼	109¼
Kansas P & L 4½ pf	103¾	107¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¼	107¼
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	110¼	114¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	9⅜	
Northern Nat Gas Co (com)	30¾	33
No States Power Del 6 pf	70¼	73¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	80¼	83¼
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¼	117¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	110¾	114¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115¾	119¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	103¾	107¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	103¼	106¾
Public Service Colo	25¾	27¼
Public Service Ind	17¾	19¼
Public Service Ind 5 pf	106¾	110¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	110¾	114¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	106¾	110¾
Rochester Gas ¾ El 6 pf	107	111
San Diego Gas & Elec	13¼	14⅝
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19⅝	21⅜
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116	
Southwestern Public Service	15⅝	17
Tampa Electric Co	24	26
Texas Electric Service 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅜	15¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅜	15⅞
Beverly Gas & Electric	40	
Brockton Gas Light	8½	9⅜
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	125
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15½	17
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	108½	
Conn Light & Power	42¾	45
Eastern Utilities Asso	23⅝	25⅝
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅜	1⅞
Fall River Gas Works	24½	
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¾	40½
Green Mountain Power pf	85	89
Hartford Electric Light	51	53¾
Haverhill Electric	26¾	29¼
Haverhill Gas Light	17	18¾
Holyoke Water Power	16⅛	18⅛
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31	
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	80¾	84¼
Pass Power & Light pf	17½	18⅞
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32¾	35¼
Narragansett Elec pf	56¾	60
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 f	34	35¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	59¾	61¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	104½	108½
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	97	101
N E Public Serv $7 pf	40¾	43¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	38¾	41¼
Newport Electric	22½	
Providence Gas	7¾	8⅝
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	30½	33
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8⅝
Springfield Gas Light	21½	23½
Western Mass Companies	23½	25½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manattan (.80a)	23⅛	24⅜
Bank of New York (14)	413	425
Bankers Trust (1.40)	51¾	54
Brooklyn Trust (4)	99	104
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	103½	107
Chase National (1.40)	38½	40½
Chemical Bank & Tr (1.80)	50⅞	53⅛
Commercial (1.60)	47⅛	49⅝
Continental Bank ¾ Trust (.80)	21⅜	22⅞
Corn Exchange Bank & Tr (2.40)	48¼	50¾
Empire Trust (3)	79	83
First National New York (80)	1640	1680
Guaranty Trust (12)	333	341
Irving Trust (.60)	15⅜	16⅜
Kings County (80)	1610	No
Lawyers Trust (1)	38¼	41¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	51¼	53¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51	53
J P Morgan	246½	251½
National City (1)	36⅜	38⅝
New York Trust (3½)	97	101

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	135½	143½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50½	53
Aetna life (1.20a)	34½	36¼
Agricultural (3a)	73½	77
American Alliance (1a)	22¼	24¼
American Casualty Company	11½	12¾
American Equitable (1)	16¾	17⅞
American Insur Newark (½a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	50	53
American Reserve	15¾	17¼
American Surety (2½)	56¼	58¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅛	7⅛
Bankers & Shippers (4)	80½	85½
Boston (16a)	575	605
Camden Fire (1)	20	21½
City of New York (½e)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	48¾	50¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39⅜	41⅞
Federal (1.40)	45¾	49¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	60½	64½
Firemen Fund (SF) (3)	85¾	89¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11¾	12⅞
Franklin Fire (1)	25⅝	27⅝
General Reinsurance (2)	47½	50½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	43	45½
Globe & Republic (⅛)	8⅛	9¼
Great Am Insurance (1.20)	28⅞	30⅝
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29½
Hartford Fire (2a)	96	100½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¾	45¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¾	29½
Homestead (¼e)	13½	15½
Insurance Co N America (2½a)	84	86¾
Jersey Insurance N Y (1.80)	38¼	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅛	9
Maryland Casualty	8½	9
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	67¼	70¾
Merchants&Mfs of NY (.40)	5⅞	7
Merchants Fire Association(1½a)	46¾	49¾
National Fire (2)	59	62
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅜	7½
National Union (3a)	169	179
New Amsterdam Casualty (½e)	25⅞	27⅞
New Brunswick (1½)	27½	30
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44½	47½
New York Fire (.80)	13⅜	14⅞
North River (1)	22⅝	24⅜
Northeast Insurance	5⅜	6⅜
Northern (3a)	90	94½
Pacific Fire (5)	97½	102½
Pacific Indem (2a)	47¼	49¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	81¾	85¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¼	15¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅝	36⅛
Reinsur Cor New York (.075e)	4⅝	6½
Republic Insur Co Tex (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¼	23¼
StPaul Fire&Marine (1.60)	69¾	72¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	44¼	46¾
Security (1.40)	35⅜	37⅜
Springfield (4½a)	116½	122
Standard Accident	58¼	62
Travelers (16)	474	489
US Fid & Guarantee (1a)	37½	39½
US Fire (2)	47¼	50
US Guarantee (1.60a)	72	77
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅜	34⅜

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.86	4.23
Amerex Holding	25.25	27.125
American Business Shares	3.74	4.09
Axe Houghton Fund	15.00	16.13
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.51	105.74
Boston Fund	17.99	19.34
Broad Street Investing	29.50	31.89
Bullock Fund	15.75	12.27
Canadian Investment Fund	3.15	3.85
Century Shares Trust	28.33	30.46
Chemical Fund	9.72	10.52
Christiana Securities Co	2520.00	2620.00
Commodity Corp	9.09	
Consolidated Investment Tr	41.50	44.50
Dividend Shares	1.27	1.40
Eaton & How Balanced Fd	21.83	23.45
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.29	14.27
Equitable Invest Corp	31.33	33.69
Equity Corp $3 pf	40.25	42.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.26	20.74
Fund Investors Inc	23.16	25.38
General Capital	34.39	36.98
General Investors Trust	5.52	5.95
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.22	6.84
Low Priced Shares	6.06	6.67
Railroad Shares	3.69	4.07
Railroad Equip	4.26	4.70
Steel Shares	4.42	4.87
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.50	24.19
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.90	1.00
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

B-1	29.43	S-1	27.67
B-2	32.15	S-2	14.42
B-3	20.03	S-3	11.23
B-4	11.40	S-4	5.15
K-1	20.00	K-2	23.47

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	97.10	..
‡ Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.20	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.03	9.93
Maryland Fund	4.53	5.13
Mass Invest Tr	21.98	23.63
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.93	11.75
Mutual Invest	11.40	12.46
Nation Wide Voting	1.32	1.45
New England Fund	12.88	13.88
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.69	7.36
Railway	5.69	6.27
Railway Equip	7.33	8.07
Steel	6.30	6.94
Old Colony Tr Assoc	21.125	23.125
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.16	15.23
Quarterly Income Shares	6.65	7.30
Railway & Light Sec	14.875	16.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	109.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.43	3.77
Scudder Stevens&Clark	93.28	95.16
Spencer Track Fund	14.90	15.88
State Street Invest	42.60	45.78
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76	.85
Wellington Fund	16.99	18.66
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.77	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.87	....
Diversified Tr C	3.75	....
Diversified Tr D	5.75	6.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.40
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.90	5.66
Nation Wide Sec	3.89	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.375	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.16	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.83	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.73	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.39	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.42	....
U S Elect Lt & Pow "A"	16.65	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.79	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.875	3.25
First Boston Corp	31.50	33.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Only Top Priority Operations Due for Heavy Tire Quota

WASHINGTON (AP) — Heavy truck and bus operations assigned top flight priority ratings are the only services likely to receive heavy duty tires until Oct. 1, a preference list prepared by the War Production Board and the War Food Administration disclosed.

Developed as a result of the deep slash in the August quota of heavy tires for rationing to civilians, the list will be used by the Office of Price Administration's newly-created emergency boards in deciding distribution of the tires available.

The August quota is 60,000 heavy duty tires, compared with 135,000 provided in July.

The list includes all services requiring heavy tires, rated in the order of essentiality in classes 1, 2A, 2B, 3, 4 and 5. In general, only classes 1 and 2 are expected to obtain tires, it was stated.

However, the list is constituted on a "flexible basis" and it was pointed out that exceptions may be made to provide tires to lower-ranking services. On the other hand, under some circumstances highly rated services may be denied tires.

Classified in Seven Groups

Operators are classified in seven groups according to the nature of services performed. Each group is subdivided to designate ratings for (1) off-the-highway and over-the-road operations, (2) wholesale local commercial delivery and service operations, (3) retail local commercial delivery operations.

The list applies to tires sized 8.25 x 20 and up.

Under the "Government agencies" classification all services but one are given a No. 1 rating. These are fire fighting, policing, public health, garbage collection, sanitation, and mail. Highway maintenance and repair is in Class 3, but exceptions may be made for construction of access roads to military establishments and war industries.

Class 1 "public utility" ratings include city and suburban bus lines, intercity bus lines, city and intercity tank trucking, and telephone, telegraph and radio communication (except for retail service, which is Class 3.). In 2A are intercity truck lines. Intercity and local carriers of household goods are in Class 3.

No Class 1 ratings are assigned to "agricultural agencies," in which group will be included the applications of persons, firms or corporations engaged in farming, dairying, animal husbandry, fishery and forestry, excluding logging and timber operations.

In 2A under agriculture are: Ice; perishable farm products (except at retail, which is Class 3); meat animals, work animals, and bees; live poultry (except retail, 3); fresh fruits and vegetables (except retail, 3); animal and poultry feed (except retail, 3); dairy products (except ice cream and frozen desserts, which are in Classes 4 and 5); perishable packing products (except retail, 3); bread and baking ingredients (except pastries, 4); and water and milk in tank trucks.

Other Classifications

Among other services in Class 4 or 5 under agriculture, and unlikely to receive tires, are: coffee, tea, alcoholic liquors, nonalcoholic beverages, confectioneries, manufactured tobacco, flowers and plants and ornamental shrubs.

Under a classification of "extractive industries" are the services of industries engaged in extracting raw materials from the earth, including mining, quarrying, drilling, oil and gas production, and logging. In Class 1 are: Crude petroleum; fats, oils and greases (except at retail, 2B); motor fuel and fuel oil (except at retail, 2B). Solid fuels are 2A at wholesale and 2B at retail. Also in 2A are timber and vegetable and animal oils.

Under "consurction industry materials," the highest rating in the classification is No. 3.

The "processing industries" classification includes manufacturing establishments of all kinds. In it the only No. 1 rating is assigned for industrial alcohol. In 2A are gas (in containers) and special tank trucks for liquid oxygen; Navy, military, industrial and agricultural chemicals; leather, rubber and plastics (except at retail, 4); industrial structural metal; all equipment and supplies for war industries; aircraft; ordnance; boats and marine equipment for commercial fishing, transport and repair; civilian munitions and explosives (except at retail, 5); industrial machinery and parts; chemicals in tank trucks.

Among listings in Groups 4 and 5 under processing industries are civilian apparel, furniture and household furnishings, cosmetics and informational services including news services and reporting. The latter are given a No. 5 rating.

Under a classification of "business, professional, personal and repair service agencies and institutional agencies," a No. 1 rating goes to ambulance and hearse service, and to supplies for hospitals and charitable institutions. Pest control services for crop protection are in Class 2A. Circuses, supplies and equipment for social and athletic clubs are in Class 4.

Says Manufacturers Foster Bureaucracy Which They Decry

SILVER BAY, N. Y. (AP)—Delegates attending the 27th annual Silver Bay Industrial Conference were told that "many manufacturers have helped to build up the very bureaucracy which they decry."

Col. Thomas W. Steinkraus, president and general manager of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Brass Co., said in an address at the opening meeting of the four-day conference that he admitted the need for Government regulation of industry but added:

"It seems to me that many manufacturers have helped to build up the very bureaucracy which they decry by referring minor controversial matters to regional boards and other agencies of the Government instead of threshing them out with their own union."

Mr. Steinkraus declared that "good industrial relations are the corner stone on which good production rests. When we talk about preserving free enterprise, let us not make the mistake of thinking that it belongs to management. Free enterprise includes management and labor."

"What we don't need," he said, "is Government stepping in to tell us every move and we won't have it if we do a good job with each other."

Labor's postwar program will insure a "people's peace," R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile, Aviation, and Agricultural Implement Workers Union of America (C. I. O.) asserted.

Mr. Thomas said labor's program, proposing "security" for all, includes "security from aggression on the international front and security against depression and unemployment on the home front."

An estimated 800 representatives of industry and labor from 26 states and Canada are expected to attend the conferences which are sponsored by a committee appointed by the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Air Reduction Earns $1.05 On Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Air Reduction Company, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries in the statement for the six months ended June 30, 1944, made public by C. E. Adams, chairman, showed net income after depreciation but before Federal taxes, of $9,348,118. This compares with $10,337,816 for the corresponding period of 1943. After provision for Federal income taxes, net income was $2,862,623, equal to approximately $1.05 per share on 2,712,941 shares of common stock. This compares with adjusted net income of $3,446,145, or $1.27 per share on 2,713,337 shares outstanding in the first half of 1943.

For the quarter ended June 30, 1944, net income after provision for Federal income taxes, was $1,432,409, or about 53 cents per share on 2,712,941 shares outstanding, compared with adjusted net income of $1,715,512, or about 63 cents per share on 2,713,337 shares in the like period of 1943.

Gross sales of the company, less discounts, returns and allowances, for the six months, were $48,744,595, compared with $44,609,831 in the first six months of 1943. For the quarter gross sales were $24,459,240 against $23,781,287 for the same quarter of 1943.

Other earnings statements follow:

Atlas Powder Co. reports net profit after $50,000 provision for contingencies for the six months ended June 30 of $694,511 or $2.03 a common share, compared with $767,012 or $2.32 a share in the 1943 period when $75,000 was reserved for contingencies.

Bliss & Laughlin, Inc. reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $275,907 equal to $1.02 a common share, compared with $354,939 or $1.31 in the like period a year ago.

Adams Express Co. reports net assets as of June 30 applicable to the common stock of $24,982,769, equal to $18.84 a share, compared with $24,530,729 equal to $16.76 a share on June 30, 1943.

Lambert Co. reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $1,147,127 equal to $1.53 a share, compared with $1,108,738 or $1.48 a share in the similar period of 1943.

Victor Chemical Works reports net profit after reserves for federal taxes for the quarter ended June 30 of $223,250 equal to 30 cents a capital share, compared with $219,228 or 29 cents a share in the 1943 quarter.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $530,350 equal to $1.44 a share, compared with $532,890 or a similar amount per share for the comparable period last year.

Gardner-Denver Co. reports net profit after reserve for taxes and renegotiation for the six months ended June 30 of $512,757 equal to 82 cents a common share, compared with $579,831 or 93 cents in the first half of last year.

Commercial Solvents Corp. reports net profit of $1,157,428 equal to 44 cents a share for the six months ended June 30, compared with $1,220,324 or 46 cents a share in the same 1943 period.

Gamewell Co. reports net profit after provision for renegotiation refund for the fiscal year ended May 31 of $661,303 equal to $5.54 a common share, compared with $579,057 or $4.66 in the preceding fiscal year.

National Lead Co. shows net profit for the first half of 1944 of $2,881,028, equal to 60 cents a common share, against $2,248,954 or 40 cents a common share in the corresponding 1943 period. The net for the 1944 period was after $650,036 reserve for contingencies, which compared with a reserve of $270,277 in the 1943 six months.

Wheeling Steel Corp. reports net for the first six months of the year of $2,061,616 or $2.03 a common share, compared with $2,290,401 or $2.43 a common share in the similar 1943 period.

Zonite Products and **Canadian** subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30 show net profit of $258,039 or 31 cents a share, against $270,347 or 33 cents a share in the comparable part of last year.

United Biscuit Co. of America and subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30 show net profit of $579,234 or $1.10 a common share, against first half 1943 net of $566,403 or $1.08 a common share.

Bridgeport Brass Co. reports net profit of $634,103 for the half year ended June 30, or 61 cents a common share, against $747,843, or 73 cents a common share, for the six months ended June 30, 1943. The concern set aside $497,600 as a reserve for contingencies this year, compared with $1,172,150 for the first half of 1943.

Remington Rand Inc. reported estimated net earnings for the quarter ended June 30 of $1,340,371, equal to 62 cents a share, compared with $813,593, or 35 cents a share, in the same period last year.

Interlake Iron Co. and subsidiaries report net profit of $246,535 for the quarter ended June 30, or 13 cents a share, against $230,397, or 12 cents a share, for the like period of 1943.

Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation reported net income of $1,879,835, equal to 71 cents a share on common stock, for the quarter ended last June 30, compared with $2,411,248 for the same quarter a year ago. Net income for the first six months of 1944 was $3,588,187, compared with $4,810,617 for the first six months last year.

Standard Brands, Inc., and domestic subsidiaries report net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $4,154,603, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.17 a common share. For the first half of 1943 the company showed a net of $4,716,669, or $1.35 a common share. The 1943 results were before a reserve of $1,000,000 for possible inventory losses.

Copperweld Steel Co. shows net income for the six months ended June 30 of $298,060, including $248,460 excess profits tax recoverable from 1941 under carry-back provisions of the tax law. This was compared with revised net of $485,777 for the corresponding 1943 period after deduction of $225,700 for income and excess profits taxes.

Freeport Sulphur Co. reports net profit for the quarter ended June 30 of $664,436, equal to 83 cents a share, against $864,495, or $1.08, in the second 1943 quarter. For the first half of 1944 net profit was $1,265,862, or $1.58 a share, compared with $1,504,259, or $1.88, in the period a year ago.

Rustless Iron and Steel Corp. reports net earnings subject to renegotiation for the first six months of this year of $1,024,989, equal to $1.06 a common share, compared with $1,514,845, or $1.58 a share, for the 1943 period.

Tubize Rayon Corp. reports net profit after $67,365 reserve for contingencies for the six months ended June 30 of $538,921, compared with $651,222 in the 1943 period when $72,358 was reserved for contingencies.

Island Creek Coal Co. reports net profit for the first half of 1944 of $1,033,436 equal to $1.61 a common share, compared with $900,914 or $1.39 in the period ended June 30, 1943.

Pond Creek Pocahontas Co. reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $269,936 equal to $1.59 a share, against $237,773 or $1.40 in the period a year ago.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., reports June quarter net profit of $633,640 equal to 79 cents a share, compared with $723,889 or 91 cents a share for the 1943 period.

General Precision Equipment Co. reports net profit, after reserves for renegotiation and contingencies, for the quarter ended June 30 of $270,160 equal to 46 cents a share, compared with $376,644 or 64 cents a share in the quarter a year ago.

Philadelphia Electric Co. and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended June 30 report net income of $15,540,454, equal to $1.35 a common share, against $17,311,850 or $1.56 a common share shown for the preceding 12 months.

Bon Ami Co. shows net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $503,908, compared with $510,881 in the first half of 1943. For 1944 these earnings equaled $2.34 a share on the class "A" stock and $1.41 on class "B" shares, compared with $2.38 and $1.43, respectively, for the 1943 period.

National Gypsum Company and subsidiary report for the first six months ended June 30, net earnings of $494,770 after provision for taxes, equal to 26 cents per common share, Melvin H. Baker, president, announced. This compares with $442,658, or 22 cents a common share, for the first half of 1943.

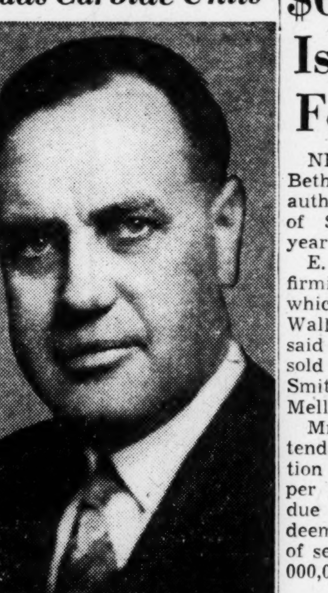
Boston Stocks

July 28

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	111½	111¼	111¼	111½
2.00	Bos Edison	36	35¾	35¾	35⅞
5.00	Bos Elevated	68⅞	68½	68⅞	69
1.20a	Bos Hei-Trav	24	24	24	23½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	42	41	42	42⅛
..	Bos & Me B pf	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7½
..	Bos & M st C pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
..	Bos & Prov	30	30	30	30⅛
.50a	Copper Range	6⅜	6½	6½	6½
2.25a	East G&F pf	39½	39½	39½	42½
16.00c	Et MSR 1 pf	110	110	110	108
	E Mass SR pfB	76½	74	76¼	74
	Maine C pf	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30¼
	Nat Tunnel	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
2.75a	NE Tel&Tel	105¼	105	105	105⅛
	North Butte	37c	37c	37c	34c
.40	Reece ButH	10½	10½	19½	19½
.69	Shwmt Assoc	13½	13½	13½	13⅞
1.20a	Torrington	33½	33½	33½	33¾
2.50	Unit ShoeM	74¾	74½	74¾	75⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. e Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Heads Carbide Units



William J. Priestley

Elected president of Electro Metallurgical Company, Electro Metallurgical Company of Canada, Ltd., Michigan Northern Power Company, and Union Carbide Company of Canada, Ltd., units of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, succeeding the late Francis P. Gormely. Mr. Priestley has been vice-president in charge of sales development of Electro Metallurgical since 1932 and served as chief of the Alloy Steel Division of the War Production Board in 1942.

La Guardia Asks $40,000,000 U. S. Spending Program

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP) — Mayor F. H. La Guardia, calling for federal appropriations of "at least $40,000,000,000" for a five-year postwar public works program, testified yesterday that Congress should make appropriations for plan preparations and state its policy as to grants "without any delay at all."

A witness before a House subcommittee on postwar public works policy and planning, Mayor La Guardia also recommended a congressional study directed to uniformity of labor, wage and hour laws to "prevent dislocation of population," and uniform unemployment insurance in all states.

New York City's postwar public works program contemplates expenditure of $993,000,000, he said, with a total of 627 projects in one stage of development or another. Referring to the five-year federal plan, the Mayor said:

"It will help considerably and it may do the trick. If we don't do that, then I predict now we will spend more money and get less for it as we did with the WPA.

"If a public works program is provided in time, the country will get its value for every penny and it will give us the necessary push to get things going on a peacetime basis."

Rockefeller Oil Stocks Quickly Sold

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Investors quickly absorbed the $23,000,000 worth of oil stocks from the personal holdings of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., it was learned yesterday, shortly after the offering was made at the close of stock market trading.

Prices asked by Dillon, Read & Co., head of the group which offered the shares of four Standard Oil companies were stock exchange closing quotations, with discounts to dealers.

The blocks of stocks, prices and discounts were: 500,000 shares of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. at 13⅝, discount 35 cents; 200,000 shares of Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) at 56¼, discount 75 cents; 100,000 shares of Standard Oil Co. of California at 37½, discount 50 cents, and 500 shares of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana at 33, discount 50 cents.

At these prices the gross proceeds would agregate $23,462,500. When Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., originally proposed to dispose of the securities involved, last Ocotber, his spokesmen said he intended to use funds received to increase his investments in war bonds.

Boston Elevated Railway Just About Breaks Even

For the six months ended June 30 of this year the Boston Elevated Railway has about broken even, according to a statement from Edward Dana, president and general manager of the railway.

Although for the first half of this year the railway showed a balance of $292,017.42, this balance is before making provision in the cost of service for the four months of January to April, inclusive, for the retroactive bonus approved by the National War Labor Board on May 23, 1944. For these four months the bonus is estimated at about $300,000, which will be paid later this year. The bonus for May and June has been included in the cost of service charges for these two months.

The month of June showed a net profit of $3,538.47 as compared to a net profit of $68,536.51 in June, 1943.

English Note Circulation Up

LONDON (AP)—The weekly condition statement of the Bank of England for the week ended July 26 shows an increase of £3,232,000 in note circulation to £1,136,803,000.

$60 Million Issue Planned For Bethlehem

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Bethlehem Steel Corp. have authorized the issuance and sale of $60,000,000 of one-to-eight-year debentures.

E. G. Grace, president, in confirming reports on the financing which have circulated through Wall Street for more than a week, said the debentures have been sold through Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Smith, Barney & Co. and the Mellon Securities Corp.

Mr. Grace said Bethlehem intends on Oct. 2 to call for redemption all of its $23,871,000 of 3½ per cent convertible debentures, due 1952, and on Sept. 1 will redeem its two outstanding issues of serial debentures totaling $36,000,000 principal amount.

Various Interest Rates

The latter two issues mature at the rate of $6,000,000 every year through 1950. The new debentures mature in equal annual instalments of $7,500,000 each and bear interest at varying rates which average 2 per cent over the life of the debentures.

The corporation reported net income of $6,733,843 for the quarter ended June 30, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.71 a common share, compared with $6,432,538, or $1.61 a share, for the preceding quarter and $6,614,210, or $1.67 a share, for the same period of 1943.

Directors at their meeting also declared a dividend of $1.50 on common stock, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 7. The company has made disbursements at this rate quarterly for several years.

Mr. Grace expressed confidence that the plan of the War Manpower Commission for easing employment shortages in critical areas would prove highly successful if properly administered.

The plan, which took effect July 1, is known as the priority referral plan which provides employment ceilings and the general labor priorities.

Unfilled Orders Decline

Bethlehem's backlog of unfilled orders at the close of June 30 amounted to $1,471,000,000 against $1,633,000,000 at the end of March. These figures compared with Bethlehem's peak in unfilled orders of $2,230,000,000 at the close of the third quarter of 1943.

Commenting on this decline, Mr. Grace said:

"This represents cancellation of contracts by finishing the work. It is a wholesome trend."

Current operations of the corporation were listed at 105 per cent. Average for the second quarter was 103 per cent against 103.5 per cent in the preceding three months and 98.7 per cent in the same quarter of last year.

C. of C. Favors Some Carriers in Other Transport Fields

WASHINGTON (AP)—By a four-to-one vote, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has adopted the policy that operators of one form of transportation should be permitted to operate other forms "within reasonable territorial limits" and provided such action would serve public interest and not "unduly restrain competition."

This would allow some railroads and ship companies to enter the air transport field, a situation now discouraged by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The chamber, in a referendum vote to complete its transportation policy, also approved a committee recommendation that operators of different forms of transportation should be encouraged, under proper safeguards, to co-ordinate their services through contract arrangements.

It adopted, too, proposals for a joint federal-state-local program for airport development, intended "to replace past hit-or-miss arrangements" and generally paralleling the federal-aid highway system. That system calls for the matching of federal funds.

The poll of the chamber's membership was on recommendations drafted by the organization's transportation committee, composed of representatives of air, rail, highway and water transportation, shippers and general business interests.

Announcing the outcome, the chamber said the referendum on relations between different branches of transportation "aroused intense interest." The proposal to permit more than one form of transportation by one operator was adopted by a vote of 1,483 to 352; that to encourage co-ordinated services by a vote of 1,687 to 188. A two-thirds vote is required under Chamber by-laws.

New Haven's June Income Has Decline of $657,582

NEW HAVEN, Cnnn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. reported a net income of $1,718,269 for the month of June, a decrease of $657,582 for a similar period last year.

The net income for the first six months of 1944 was $8,644,010, which was a decrease of $3,615,495 for the same time in 1943.

Hawaiian Electric Offering

NEW YORK (AP) — A group headed by Dillon, Read & Co. and Dean Witter & Co. is offering publicly $5,000,000 first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds of the Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., due in 1964. The company plans to use proceeds for expansion and improvement of its properties on the Island of Oahu.

Detroiters Told About Swing From U. S. Isolationist Policy

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich — Statements in both the Republican and Democratic platforms, adhering broadly but positively to the principle of international collaboration and thus dumping overboard vestiges of the complete isolationism of recent years past, in effect capped the climax of current public thinking in this direction, many believe. The World Study Council, an independent citizen forum and education group here, helps fill in this picture in discussion of the results of a recent survey of views, showing decisively "that a shift in public opinion on United States foreign policy is taking place throughout the country."

"With the passing of each month," said George H. Baker, Executive Secretary of the Council, "new additions in the form of statements on foreign policy pour forth from committee sessions and conference gatherings of leading American organizations. An important feature of most of the statements is the attention given to an international organization of nations and a world judicial body. The positions taken reveal a decided change in opinion regarding United States membership over ideas expressed less than a decade ago."

Here are a few representative views of important public bodies as taken from a survey by the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace:

American Federation of Labor: "Steps should now be taken to . . . (1) The calling of a United Nations Commission either to establish the 'General International Organization,' referred to in the Moscow Agreement, or to serve provisionally in that capacity. (2) The transformation of the wartime alliances of the United Nations into an organization of peace. (3) The adoption of the Permanent Court of International Justice as the supreme judicial tribunal of the international organization." (From declarations adopted by the Executive Committee of the A. F. of L., April 5, 1944.)

American Labor Conference on International Affairs: "We indorse the general principles of an over-all international organization of all 'peace-loving states' large and small, with the aim of securing an enduring peace, as proclaimed by the Moscow Conference. We wholeheartedly approve the Senate Resolution of Nov. 5, 1943, indorsing the active participation of the United States in creating such a world organization. . . .

". . . The over-all international body should combine in its organizational structure the participation of all member states on terms of equality . . . and a governing body in which representation of the Great Powers will correspond to the special responsibilities they will have to assume in maintaining peace and preventing aggression." (Resolution adopted by the Political Committee of the American Labor Conference, released Feb. 21, 1944. The American Labor Conference includes officers of both A. F. of L. and Congress of Industrial Organizations unions.)

American Legion: "The American Legion indorses and supports the development of the principles and policies represented by the declarations of Teheran, Moscow, and Cairo, together with the Connally and Fulbright Resolutions—hailing them as great milestones in American world history." (From the First Report of the Chairman of the American Legion's Commission on Postwar America, submitted May 2, 1944, to the National Executive Committee of the American Legion.)

Catholic, Jewish and Protestant Declaration on World Peace: "An enduring peace requires the organization of international institutions which will develop a body of international law; guarantee the faithful fulfillment of international obligations, and revise them when necessary; assure collective security by drastic limitation and continuing control of armaments, compulsory arbitration and adjudication of controversies, and the use when necessary of adequate sanctions to enforce the law." (Released Oct. 7, 1943, by the Federal Council of Churches of Christian America Social Action Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference; Synagogue Council of America.)

Congress of Industrial Organizations: ". . . There should be an all-embracing world federation with power to deal with political and economic matters of world-wide importance. It should include international machinery to settle disputes, to define aggressors and to keep disarmed such parts of the world as attempt to break the peace." (From Report No. 1 of the C. I. O. Postwar Planning Committee, January, 1944.)

National Association of Manufacturers: "As soon as possible this nation should co-operate with other nations in formation of the best kind of international organization which can be established under conditions then existing. . . . The basis for any such international organization should be general international recognition that the use of armed force by any nation in its relations with other nations presents a menace to the peace of all other states. The nations of the world should join in re-establishing and supporting the World Court." From "Second Report of the Postwar Committee" of the National Association of Manufacturers, December, 1943.)

National Congress of Parents and Teachers: "A peaceful world—Security and Freedom—Understanding and co-operation among all nations—Removal of the causes of conflict among nations—Peaceful means for the settlement of disputes among nations—An organization to guarantee the enforcement of peace." (From the National Congress' Statement on "Postwar Reconstruction and the Organization of Peace," 1944.)

National Farmers Union: "The future welfare of the world demands active participation of the United States in World Affairs. . . . It will be necessary to have some form of international organization of nations whose primary aim is to prevent military aggression." (From statement of the National Farmers Union, April 3, 1944.)

National League of Women Voters: "Participation by the United States in plans and machinery for world-wide relief and rehabilitation, for handling common economic, social, and political problems; membership of the United States in a general international organization eventually to include all peoples regardless of race, religion or political persuasion, for peaceful settlement of disputes, with power to prevent or stop aggression." (From statement by League, May, 1944.)

Veterans of Foreign Wars: "We believe that the United States should freely participate in the creation of an association of sovereign powers, the purpose of which will be to maintain a lasting peace and which will be implemented with authority to utilize force. . . ." (From Resolution 370, adopted by Veterans, September, 1943.)

NWLB Considers Labor Plea For Reconversion Pay Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—A demand for reconversion pay for labor to help meet higher living costs was before a panel of the National War Labor Board here today following a plea made by Albert J. Fitzgerald, President of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, yesterday, to consider cost-of-living wage increases for its members in General Electric plants throughout the United States.

Appearing at a hearing held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel here, Mr. Fitzgerald held that labor is entitled to the same protection in reconversion from war to peace as that proposed for industry by the Baruch-Hancock Report.

He prefaced his arguments with figures based on a Congress of Industrial Organizations survey, which shows a 45.3 per cent over-all boost in the cost of living since January, 1941.

The company countered union demands for a cost-of-living increase on the grounds that "during a total war effort the employees and employer must expect a lower standard of living than existed before the war or will exist after the war."

The union proposal calls for a 17-cent hourly general increase, monthly cost-of-living bonuses "to stabilize" the hourly increase and a guaranteed weekly wage for one year, which is the usual length of the contract, with conditions retroactive to Jan. 1.

A discharged veteran of the present war, a holder of the Purple Heart, testified that he was earning $1.17 an hour for a 48-hour week in January, 1942, when he enlisted in the Army, but that now he earns only 48½ cents an hour for the same work week because a disability gained while in action in the Solomons prevented him from going back to his old job. Many others had similar experiences and as a result felt "let down," he declared.

Mr. Fitzgerald's charge that labor was not getting its share of the national income—mentioning a drop from 65.7 in 1939 to 59.3 in 1943—was denied by George H. Pfeif, Supervisor of Personnel for General Electric, who declared that "the company believes that there can be no stabilization of prices if it were the practice to match changes in the cost of living with equal changes in wages."

N. Y. Cabbies Protest 'Old' Hansom Rates

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Old-timers among drivers of the City's venerable horse-drawn cabs were absent from the Central Park scene today in protest against police invocation of an ancient ordinance fixing the cabbies' rates.

The ordinance, adopted more than 50 years ago, established rates at $1.50 for the first half hour and 50 cents for each additional half hour.

John Campbell, President of the Hansom Cab Association, said the men had left their carriages in the stables. He added that enforcement of the old law was made necessary by the action of what he termed interlopers in the horse-drawn field—drivers of taxicabs who turned to Dobbin because of the gas shortage. These newcomers, Mr. Campbell complained, have charged rates as high as $20 an hour.

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Mexican Artisans Enjoy Life—Mass Production Not for Them

Hands Across the Border—No. 4

By Elizabeth Fagg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

About this time a year ago Mexico was filled with a swarm of North Americans elbowing each other as they sought to buy Mexico's baskets, trays, huaraches, serapes, blouses and anything else they thought would sell in the United States.

As soon as war came, Mexico, as the nearest "foreign" country with handicraft industries, became overnight the great hope of retailers who were cut off from already dwindling European and Oriental sources. Buyers, department store owners, manufacturers, and a few speculators as well, flocked down in a frenzy to find articles to fill their shelves and to provide their customers' demand for novel, handmade merchandise to supplant that which formerly came from overseas. The high tide of the flood was reached last summer and fall.

Indian artisans, who like their fathers for centuries before them, had been placidly working in their adobe huts, stopping on every possible fiesta day to celebrate in the nearest village plaza, pausing on work days for long periods of meditation or for a refreshing siesta, finally, on some early morning, to pack their finished wares on donkey back for the great trip to the market place—these simple individualists were stirred from their reveries one day by a North American stranger, standing at their door.

Overwhelming Orders

The bewildered Indian watched the gringo bear down on his pile of rugs, or huaraches, with exultation. Speaking no Spanish, the gringo yet made it understood that he wished immediately to have 5,000 more just like this one. He would pay now. And with that the white-faced stranger pulled out a roll of peso bills and planked down a stack bigger than the Indian had ever seen in his life. No matter what amount the Indian stipulated in answer to the question "Cuanto vale?" ("How much?") the buyer would pay it.

The next day another foreigner would appear, repeat the transaction, buying the same pile of rugs, or baskets or huaraches, and ordering more. These were to be shipped to a place the Indian had only vaguely heard of, Chicago, New York, or some equally remote city.

This is quite literally a picture of what was happening in Mexico a year ago. Small artisans who had produced on a modest scale and at leisure were suddenly stampeded by a demand they had never imagined and by customers whose ways of working were different from anything they had ever known. No wonder they sold the same merchandise several times over, until some smarter-than-the-rest buyer insisted that she take her goods along with her. The others waited in vain in Chicago, or New York or San Francisco for merchandise that never arrived.

Constructive Effort

One of the North American importers who has been working here to bring order out of chaos and to build a permanent export market for Mexican handicraft products, is Irving Richards. His war-born firm, Raymor de Mexico, only two years in existence, has grown from a temporary office employing three people to a staff of buying and selling experts numbering about 40. The firm represents department stores, buying syndicates and manufacturers in the United States, working with buyers who come to Mexico or buying on order for them.

The growth is a reflection of the development of Mexico as a source for handicraft goods in fashions and home furnishings. In part it is a reflection of Mr. Richards' evolving conception of the permanence of the Mexican market. Beginning on the theory that the Mexican market would be out of the running after the war, Mr. Richards since decided that it will be able to stand on its own, that the wartime gains will continue into the postwar period, and that Mexican-made articles will continue to be in demand in the United States even when other sources of supply are again opened.

Patience Essential

"If North American buyers will treat the Mexican market as the European and Oriental markets were treated at first," Mr. Richards says, "giving it time to develop and aid in styling and design, showing patience rather than frenzy, Mexico will emerge as a dependable source of supply."

Even the California market in the United States, which is a handicraft-type market, was treated more reasonably than the Mexican market has been. It has developed during six or eight years, he points out, while Mexico was expected to turn out quantities on a moment's notice.

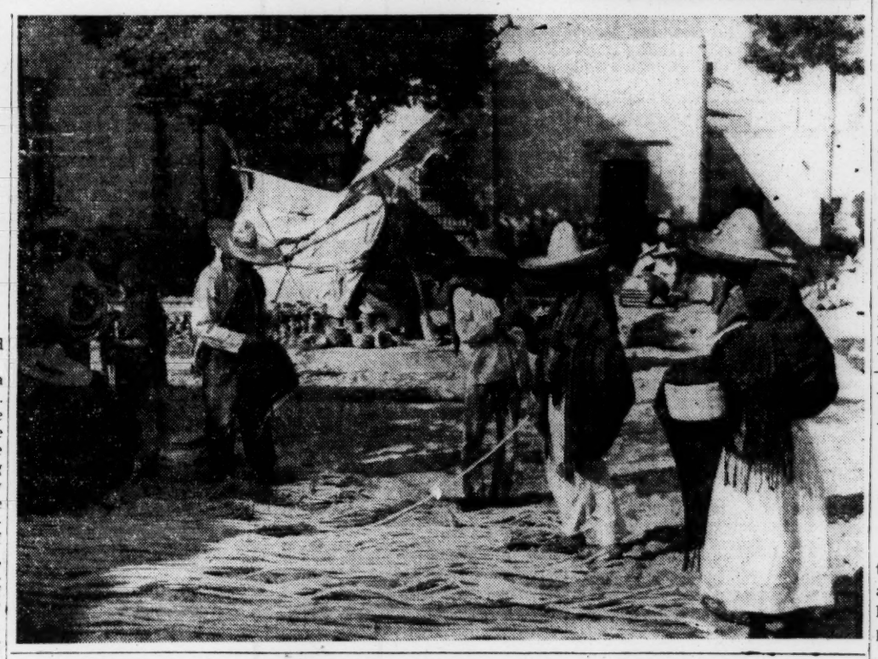
"One of the great difficulties has been the complete lack of knowledge of these people of North American business methods and of our merchandise quality and standards," he says.

"Now, however, one sees a change in the Mexican market. Manufacturers and artisans are adopting our methods. They are learning the use of standard price lists, of sample lines, of bringing photos for display purposes. They are now aware of the importance of such matters as sizings in clothing, of colors that don't fade, of 'widths' in standardizing fabrics, of uniform and graded quality. They are thinking in terms of equipment and industrialization."

Mr. Richards believes the Mexican market now has a better chance of postwar existence. "These new viewpoints argue well for the future of the Mexican market," he says. "Without this outlook and sincere effort at realization, the Mexican market could not compete after the war with European and Oriental sources with which North American importers have been working for years."

The Mexican artisan is now bent on improving style and quality, on coming up to expectations in punctual deliveries.

It is Mr. Richards' view as well as that of others who have studied the situation here, that Mexico should not be regarded as a quantity market, now nor in the future. It should be dealt with as a quality and design source. Mass production in hand-made articles is impossible, and to try and force it will lower the quality of the output.



Production of handicrafts in Mexico and their transportation move at the same leisurely pace as indicated by the two upper pictures, the one showing a potter working with her clay and the other the finished product on its way to the market place shown in the lower picture. Here goods of every kind are bought and sold and it is an event in the life of the Indian craftsman when he goes there from his pueblo to sell his wares. In the foreground here are the rope stalls and in the background, the pottery market.

'In-Season' Foods Not to Be Overlooked

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gone are the days when your shopping list was the key to the marketing situation. Now it's take what's available when you shop. Best of all, eat what's growing; so to plan your menu, go back to the land and use the season's plentiful foods.

Many's the home-grown treat these summer months have to offer—corn, green beans, tomatoes, carrots, melons, berries, and plums. And don't forget rosy-cheeked peaches when you buy; these fresh beauties top the list of what's abundant.

Easy on the shopper, lighter on the pocketbook and more tempting to the taste—are these in-season foods. And here are some new ideas for serving them:

Baked Peach Plum Pudding

4 peaches
4 plums
1 cup sugar
¼ cup shortening
2 eggs
2¼ cups flour
¼ teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder
¾ cup milk
½ teaspoon vanilla

Peel fruits and remove pits; then dice fruit and add ¼ cup sugar. Simmer 10 minutes. Pour into a greased 8-inch square pan. Cream shortening and remaining sugar; beat eggs well; add. Sift together flour, salt and baking powder and add dry ingredients alternately with milk to creamed mixture. Add vanilla. Pour batter over fruit in pan. Bake in moderate oven (375° F., 40 minutes. Serve hot. Serves 6.

Brown Berry Muffins

2 tablespoons shortening
¼ cup sugar
1 egg
1 cup bran cereal
1 cup flour
½ teaspoon salt
2½ teaspoons baking powder
½ cup fresh blueberries

Cream shortening and sugar thorougnly; add egg and beat well. Stir in bran cereal and milk; let soak until most of the moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder. Add to first mixture with berries, stirring only enough to blend in flour. Fill greased muffin pans ⅔ full and bake in a hot oven (400° F.) about 30 minutes. Makes 8 to 12 muffins.

Garden Carrots with Nuts

4 whole cooked carrots
¼ cup corn sirup
¼ cup chopped nuts
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
Split carrots lengthwise

Mix sirup, nuts and nutmeg and spread on cut side of carrots. Place carrots 3 inches below broiler heat. Broil 5 to 10 minutes or until hot and browned. Serves 4.

COLD CUTS "IN SEASON"

"In season" but not from the farm are cold cuts, lots of them, all cool and tempting for summer eaters. There's salami and cervelat, bologna and liver sausage. And don't forget ham and meat loaf, cheese loaf and many others. Good to greet you on a summer's day are these meats served cold, as tradition dictates. But serve them hot, too, for heaps of new dishes.

Bologna Corn Bread Ring—Arrange bologna slices in bottom of an 8-inch ring mold; cover with corn muffin batter. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) 35 to 40 minutes. Unmold; fill center with creamed "in season" vegetables.

Baked Luncheon Eggs—Put slices of bologna or cervelat in bottom of individual baking cups; break egg into each. Top with a spoonful of catsup or chili sauce and bread crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until eggs are set.

Broiled Liver Buns—Mash liver sausage and spread on halves of large soft buns. Top with onion and tomato slices. Broil until hot and slightly browned.

Or, if you like 'em cold, here are some new ideas for old stand-by cold cuts:

Pork Slaw—Combine cubed spiced pork loaf, diced red apple and finely shredded cabbage. Moisten with mayonnaise or salad dressing. Season with mustard and horseradish.

Meat Aspic—Layer thin slices of ready-to-eat meat in highly seasoned tomato aspic. Chill until firm. Cut in squares and serve on salad greens with marinated cooked julienne green beans and carrots and salad dressing or mayonnaise.

DEHYDRATED SOUPS

Still another idea of the season, one which brings new freedom from the kitchen, is the use of dehydrated soup mixtures for that "something hot" in cold summer meals. A few simple variations make a new treat of your old favorite dehydrated chicken noodle soup.

Cream of Chicken Noodle Soup

1 package dehydrated chicken noodle soup
2 tablespoons shortening
4 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
2 cups water

Melt shortening, stir in flour; gradually add milk and water. Heat over low flame, stirring frequently. When mixture begins to thicken, add a package of chicken noodle soup. Cook for 10 minutes, stirring frequently. Add a dash of curry powder, if desired.

Cream of Corn Soup — Add 2 cups cream style corn when chicken noodle soup is added, along with a few slices of onion. Or, use plentiful fresh corn, cooked and cut from the cob.

Cream of Carrot Soup — Add 2 cups cooked carrot pulp when chicken noodle soup is added.

Cream of Spinach Soup — Add 1½ cups cooked spinach that has been chopped and forced through a sieve. Season with a dash of nutmeg.

Cream of Celery Soup — Add 1½ cups stewed celery when chicken noodle soup is added.

Swedish Chicken Soup

Cook soup according to directions on package. Grate 1 small onion and 1 tart apple into hot soup. Add ½ to 1 teaspoon curry powder and simmer 5 minutes before serving.

Make Pewter Glow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pewter, when properly cleaned, glows with an attractive, soft luster. To keep it that way or to restore pieces that have become blackened through neglect, either of the following methods will prove successful, leaving the pewter looking like new.

1. Mix a soft paste of ammonia or denatured alcohol and a mild abrasive. Apply with a clean cloth and allow to remain until dry. Polish with a piece of flannel or other soft material.

2. In the juice of one lemon dissolve two tablespoonfuls of baking soda. Combine thoroughly and rub the pewter with the mixture, using the lemon rind as sponge. Rinse very thoroughly. This is most important, for if the lemon juice is not entirely removed, it may cause corrosion of the metal.

E. M. E.

Negro Heritage Rich, Says Dorothy Maynor

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Dorothy Maynor, Negro soprano, who celebrates her fifth anniversary as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Serge Koussevitzky at this season's Berkshire Musical Festival, says she never even heard a Negro spiritual until she went to college at Hampton.

"It is generally assumed," she said in her soft, musical voice, "that the spirituals are part of our heritage, but this really is not so. The Negro colleges, such as Hampton Institute and Tuskegee, have sought to recapture them and preserve them for concert use, but in the South the gospel songs replace the Negro spirituals in our religious services. We hear very few of the spirituals correctly used except in remote sections of the country or in outlying islands along the coast. It is sad, because their beauty is lost when they are not used in their religious sense. Originally they were part of Negro worship.

Favorite Spirituals

"Among my favorites are 'Were You There When They Crucified My Lord?' 'Swing Low, Sweet Chariot,' and 'Ho! Everyone That Thirsteth.' Think what heights of worship would be possible through the use at Easter time of 'Were You There'! I have used it myself occasionally when singing in church because it is my ideal, but you will never hear it used in a Negro church as part of the service. We have just taken another road. However, with different treatment, I believe we could still use them. Our religion is really so very simple that I look forward to the time when our services will again embody this simplicity. It is so worshipful, this music, so true and honest. Only in so far as our people become aware of their rich heritage," she continued seriously, "will they somehow gain the conviction that these things are part of us."

Dorothy Maynor, who in private life is the wife of the Rev. Shelby Rooks, pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church, in Harlem, and whose father was a Methodist minister in Norfolk, has a deeply religious background.

Enjoys Her Home

She loves to cook, she loves to upholster furniture, she loves to sing, she is a gracious hostess, and she has a dramatic flair for color that shows how very near are the native traditions of her race. The day I interviewed her she might have stepped from some vivid canvas—the lights and shadows of her golden brown skin blended in a deeper green-gold dress; over her shoulders, and coming to the hem of her skirt, a voluminous silk cape of a lovely Nile green; on her head, so well set on her shoulders, a small gold calotte; she toyed with a long string of baroque pearls, and giving her costume that final accent—a pair of scarlet kid gloves. She was startling, for all her small stature.

Startling Career

Her career has also been startling. Unknown as a singer until she was discovered four years ago by Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, she said frankly that "after this ordeal," for which she was wholly unprepared, she went to bed for three days.

"I had gone for a rest to the Berkshires, when friends arranged for me to sing for Mr. Koussevitzky. I had no vacation. It was arranged that I come straight back to New York and go to work harder than ever to prepare for my debut with the Boston Symphony—and," she continued with a twinkle in her lively brown eyes, "I haven't had a vacation yet. But this summer I am planning really to have a rest. My husband and I have bought a little farm on the York River in Virginia, not far from Williamsburg, and this summer I think we will make it. Last year I was there for about an hour. The house looks like a little short train with a caboose. You can tell it belonged to very simple people, and we have kept it that way, furnished it with odds and ends, and designed it primarily for comfortable living."

Expert Upholsterer

Miss Maynor said she learned to upholster—which she does expertly—when they had very little to come and go on. Someone gave her some furniture and she was able to purchase material to cover it, but she didn't know how to do the covering. They finally managed to get enough together to hire an upholsterer not to do the work, but with the stipulation that he would let Miss Maynor do it under his supervision. The plan was a success, and Miss Maynor turns her hand to upholstery now as deftly as to Johnny cake, or spoon bread. But always her heart is in her music and with her people.

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Australia Takes Steps to Ease Restrictive Wartime Controls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, July 28—Steps to ease Australia's wartime controls, now under way, have followed closely on Prime Minister John Curtin's return from the London conference of British Empire prime ministers.

Some observers credit this long-desired action as recognition by the Government of the injustice of some of these controls, while others claim that it is linked, in part at least, with the Government's need for public support in connection with the proposed referendum to transfer to the Commonwealth certain powers now in the hands of the states.

Obviously, it is argued, electors are much more likely to transfer powers if they can be convinced of the benevolence of the government which will use them.

Decision Applauded

But whatever the reason behind this action to make good the promise given a year ago by Federal Attorney General, Herbert V. Evatt there would be a "very early review" of national security regulations, there is general satisfaction at the decision to remove some of the worst features of wartime law enforcement which have been the subject of criticism in the courts and in the press.

First report of the Federal Regulations Advisory Committee which has just been released, urged the need for reforms in the method of taking legal proceedings against alleged offenders of the price-fixing regulations. In particular it recommended that, as a safeguard against possible administrative misuse, these regulations should be amended to restrict greatly the power of averment which places the onus of proof of his innocence on the defendant.

Prime Minister Curtin expressed immediate approval of this recommendation and has promised that the averment system will, in most cases, be eliminated from the national security regulations.

Drive Against Rumors

At various stages of the war, authorities have made a drive against rumor-mongers, and heavy fines have been imposed by application of the regulation which makes it an offense to give currency to false statements "likely to be prejudicial to the defense of the Commonwealth, or efficient prosecution of the war, or likely to cause disaffection to the King or public alarm or despondency, or to interfere with operations of any forces."

Hitherto, the fact that the statements were made in good faith has been no defense, but the Committee now recommends that reasonable grounds for belief that the statements were true shall be sufficient defense. Although this recommendation is similar to the existing British regulation, Mr. Curtin is not prepared to accept it immediately, but has said it will be further considered in relation to defense security.

Big Step Gained

It is believed, however, that a big step has been made in gaining the Prime Minister's recognition of the need for doing away with the averment system which, by placing onus of proof on the defendant instead of on the prosecutor reverses the ancient rule of British justice that an accused person shall be deemed innocent until proved guilty.

Moreover, this is only the Committee's first report, and it has been announced the Committee will continue to investigate wartime regulations.

After those investigations are finished there is hope that considerations of administrative expediency and convenience inimical to individual rights will no longer be allowed to govern so many of the regulations affecting the wartime lives of Australians.

Mideast Mobilizies Arguments For Demands at Peace Table

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, July 28—Countries of the Middle East are giving close attention today to objectives they hope to achieve at the postwar peace table.

Egypt is drawing up a long memorandum detailing contributions of this land of the Nile to the Allied cause throughout the war which will be the chief argument behind any demands Egypt may put to the Allies.

Simultaneously, Arab countries of the Middle East are sending delegates to the conference here at the end of the month, where Arab postwar aspirations, including federation, will receive careful discussion.

It is expected that Egypt's memorandum will take the form of a book to which various government departments are sending chapters disclosing how they have aided the Allied war effort—a book which will reach governments and embassies the world over.

Aids to Allies Cited

Egyptian officials point out numerous ways in which the nation has been a firm Ally. The country has never made trouble; even at Britain's greatest crisis at El Alamein there was no uprising or disorder. Egyptian rails and transport did a heroic job of carrying troops and materials. Egypt served as a major base for all the desert campaigns. Now the country is serving as a base for the postwar relief job and producing food both for the armies and for relief.

What specific rewards Egypt will seek for this assistance have not been fully disclosed as yet. Months ago the British Ambassador assured the Government that the British would support Egypt's claim to be consulted at the peace table on all subjects concerning Egypt. It is not impossible, Egyptian leaders believe, that the country has contributed sufficiently to the United Nations to be honored as a full partner at the peace conference.

Ultra-Nationalists already have raised extremist voices demanding postwar territories. They seek:

1. Incorporation of the Sudan within Egypt—a proposal which might not be attractive to the Sudanese, where costs have gone up only 70 per cent, whereas in Egypt they have risen 272 per cent.

2. Demands have been heard that Egypt be given some of Cyrenaica, formerly an Italian colony.

It must be emphasized that these are ultra-nationalist views and do not represent the policy of the present Government of Mustafa Nahas Pasha.

One nationalist deputy recently demanded the handing over of the Suez Canal at once, rather than 20 years from now, as the treaty provides, crying, "Otherwise, we will fill it in."

Alternative Canal

If such a happening were possible, the British, under the Palestine mandate, always could build an alternative canal across Trans-Jordan to the Aqaba Gulf. Such a project, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea by way of the Aqaba Gulf on the east side of the Sinai Peninsula, would involve major engineering problems, however.

Meanwhile in Cyrenaica, Sayid Mohammed Idris Senussi, spiritual leader of all Arab tribes of that country, is making a triumphal and significant 23-day tour under British auspices of the land from which he fled to Egypt in 1923. The patriarchal black-bearded figure has met assembled tribesmen who have returned to lands from which they were driven by the Italians and has advised them to cultivate their territories. He has been entertained at Derna in the same palace where Marshal Rodolfo Graziani dined King Victor Emmanuel and Mussolini, and finally he has remarked significantly that the British Government is a strong and patient protector of the weak.

Execution of B-29 Pilots Officially Denied by Tokyo

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—Tokyo radiocast today an official denial that "American pilots who crashed on Japenese soil have been executed or would be executed."

The Japanese radiocast said it had so notified the United States Government, through neutral Switzerland, repudiating a Singapore radiocast of two weeks ago which referred to a "single journey ticket" for Superfortress airmen landing in Japan. Tokyo's denial apparently was intended to cover only the Superfortress fliers, since the United States Government has announced officially Tokyo's acknowledgement of the execution of some of the fliers who bombed Tokyo in the Doolittle attack of 1942.

On July 15 the Japanese, in an English-language radiocast from Singapore, had been reported by Allied listeners as saying "any Allied airman who falls or bails out over Japan will be executed" and that B-29 fliers who came down had met "the same fate which was meted out to the raiders of Tokyo two years ago."

Today's official denial, radiocast from Tokyo and recorded by the Associated Press, said "there is no foundation in reports that American pilots who crashed on Japanese soil have been executed or would be executed."

The radiocast said the Japanese reply to a formal American protest had been handed to the Swiss Minister three days ago "denying the existence of such intention" and blaming "American propaganda."

The Japanese radiocast said "American propaganda is false and tendentious when it stated that the Japanese Government intends to punish bailed-out American airmen of B-29 planes."

The Tokyo spokesman said the "actual broadcast said 'B-29 bombers shot down over the Japanese mainland came with a single journey ticket.'"

"Furthermore," the radiocaster related, "The Associated Press report on this message said receivers of the Federal (Communications) Commission in Washington were not working satisfactorily and that only a few sentences of the broadcast were clearly picked up. This may explain the misunderstanding."

[In New York the Office of War Information reported that in a later radiocast beamed to Germany the Tokyo Radio charged the American Government "is putting out propaganda to the effect Japan has put on trial American fliers who took part in the raid on Kyushu and executed them."

[The radiocast, the OWI said, then continued denying the charge.]

Former Red Sox Southpaw Winning on Mound for Frisch

Junior Court Aces Advance At Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 28 (AP)—Second-ranked Ed Ray of Sinton, Texas, yesterday blasted Glenn Bassett of Santa Monica, Calif., seeded No. 3, out of the quarterfinals of the western junior tennis tournament with a decision in straight sets, 6—3, 6—2.

Earlier in the day unranked Alex Hetzeck of Hamtramch, Mich., staged an upset by spilling the No. 2 boy, California State singles champion Mathew Murphy, 5—7, 6—4, 6—0, to gain a semifinal spot along with top-seeded Buddy Behrens of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Warren Mueller of Milwaukee.

Bob David, Chicago, also gained the semifinals by defeating Ed Davis of Baton Rouge, La., 6—2, 6—1. Other scores:

Boys' doubles (first round):

Ron Nickle, Columbus, Miss., and Keston Deimling, River Forest, defeated Grant Golden and John Werrick of Chicago, 6—4, 6—2. Buddy Behrens, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Dick Maladous, New Orleans, defeated Dickie Norris and Curtis Morsell, Milwaukee, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

Junior boys' doubles (first round):

Bob Doll, Tampa, and Tom Malloy, Panama City, Fla., defeated Bill Schneebeck and Bob Jones, Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—2.

Girls' doubles (first round):

Kitty Hill, Brookline, Mass., and Dolly Birckhead, Milwaukee, beat June Baker and Charlotte Herzfeld, Milwaukee, 6—0, 2—6, 7—5. Harriet Stowe and Joan Robinson, Kalamazoo, defeated Betty Jamison and Arline Hastings, Nashville, 6—1, 6—3. Susan Ralston and Rita Metzger, Kalamazoo, defeated Minor Herrow and Gwyn Rainer, Memphis, 6—3, 6—4.

Josephine Smilka and Stefanie Prychitko, Hamtramck, beat Justin Wynn, Nashville, and Claire Owenby, Dallas, 6—4, 6—4. Martha Miller and Dorothy Whittet, Milwaukee, beat Elizabeth Kilpatrick, Oklahoma City, and Sara Murphy, Knoxville, 6—0, 6—0.

Junior girls' singles (third round): Kitty Hill, Brookline, Mass., beat Gloria King, Detroit, 6—1, 6—0.

Boys' singles (quarter finals): Ed Davis, Baton Rouge, beat Joey Weiss, Chicago, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2.

Ganzenmuller Wins Lake Placid Club's Net Singles Crown

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 28 (AP)—Lieut. August Ganzenmuller of New York City today holds one Lake Placid Club tennis crown, and has progressed as far as the semi-finals on the way to a share in another title.

Ganzenmuller won the men's singles championship yesterday by defeating 17-year-old Joe Scheerer of West Orange, N. J., 6-3, 7-5. 6-1, in a match played during a series of showers.

Ganzelmuller teamed with Mrs. Ganzenmuller, in the quarter finals of the mixed doubles, to oust Nancy Norton, Naugatuck, Conn., and Fred Whiteside, Syracuse, 6-2, 6-2.

Other matches saw Francis Eells, Cleveland, defeat Mary Scheerer, West Orange, N. J., 6-4, 7-5, in the quarter finals of the women's singles and Mrs. Nelson Kidd and Sonya Swift, Ottawa, conquer Mrs. Philip Hawk, New York City, and Miss Norton, 6-2 and 6-3, in a women's doubles quarter finals.

Becomes Big League Timbre

Wide World

Pete Gray, Star Outfielder With Memphis Chicks

Gray, who has only his left arm with which to catch, throw, and hit, has this season been one of the outstanding all-around performers in the Southern Association. Critics down that way think that he is a cinch to make the majors in another year. The picture at the left above shows how he loosely holds the glove on his left hand, so that he may quickly get it off to make the throw in. On the right is the batting swing which has kept him well over .300 all season.

Mort Cooper Is Still Ace Of Cardinal Mound Staff

By the Associated Press

Rookies come and rookies go, but Mort Cooper's powerful right arm still represents much of the pitching strength of the pennant-bound St. Louis Cardinals.

The husky Red Bird from Webster Groves, Mo., staggered through the early season and was batted off the hill three times in a row as he took a back seat to George Munger, Harry Brecheen and the veteran Max Lanier.

Mort answered the "What's the matter with Cooper?" remarks by opening a spurt on May 28 that has produced 11 wins in 12 starts and boosted him into a tie with Bucky Walters of the Reds for most shutouts with five.

Longest Margin

As the Cards opened up a 14½-game lead on Cincinnati, their longest margin of the year, Cooper hurled a two-hit shutout against the Phils for a 5-0 decision over Ken Raffensberger, after Harry Brecheen had wobbled to an 3-7 verdict over Bill Lee in the opener of a double.

In Cooper's sensational string, the Cards have scored 108 runs, an average of nine per game, including such lopsided totals as 18-0, 16-0 and 10-2. Chicago, beaten 11 times in a row by St. Louis, is the only National League team Cooper has not stopped in boosting his win record to 13-4. He was belted out by the Cubs in a game eventually taken 10-9, and did a relief chore that brought no reward.

Ray Mueller's double in the eighth inning boosted Cincinnati back into second place by a 4-2 nod over Boston. Pittsburgh was rained out at New York, as was Chicago at Brooklyn. Rookie Jim Konstanty did the pitching for the Reds to decision reliefer Ira Hutchinson.

Siebert Stars

The St. Louis Browns missed a chance to boost their lead when Sig Jakucki was upset by the Athletics, 7-5. Dick Siebert's two-run homer in the first helped start the A's to a 16-hit barrage behind Russ Christopher.

Cleveland dropped the New York Yankees into a second-place tie with Boston by pounding Walt Dubiel for an 8-1 score as Allie "Chief" Reynolds did a good job of scattered 11 blows. Myril Hoag, an ex-Yankee, led the Tribe with two doubles and two singles, driving in three runs.

Boston moved up by trimming Detroit, 6-1, on Tex Hughson's six-hitter, earning him the honor of becoming the first big leaguer to win 16 this season.

Orval Grove of the White Sox went the route for the first time in eight starts to shut out Washington, 4-0. Roy Schalk responded to a $500 war bond gift by driving in two runs and scoring a third off Dutch Leonard.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Ray Mueller, Reds — Doubled home Tony Criscola and Frank McCormick with winning runs in eighth inning of 4-2 victory over Boston.

Myril Hoag, Indians — Led Cleveland's 13-hit attack with two doubles and two singles, scoring three times and driving in three runs in 8-1 defeat of Yankees.

Tex Hughson, Red Sox—Became first big league pitcher to win 16th game by stopping Detroit with six hits, 6-1, striking out six and walking none.

Ray Sanders and Mort Cooper, Cards—Sanders collected five hits and batted in four runs as St. Louis took doubleheader from Phillies, 8-7 and 5-0. Cooper yielded only two hits in hurling fifth shutout of season in nightcap.

Roy Schalk, White Sox—Repaid war workers for $500 bond gift by driving home two runs with triple and scoring another in Chicago's 4-0 blanking of Washington.

Dick Siebert, Athletics—Started Philadelphia off to 7-5 triumph over St. Louis with two-run homer off Sig Jakucki in first inning.

Herman Stars

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 28 (AP)—Billy Herman came to his native Indiana yesterday with the Great Lakes baseball team and was the Sailors' hitting star as they beat the Evansville war plant league All-Stars, 7 to 2.

The former Brooklyn second baseman rapped out three singles to lead the Bluejackets to their 32nd win in 33 games. Pitchers Bob Klinger, formerly of Pittsburgh and Virgil Trucks of Detroit shared mound duties, allowing six hits.

Hemsley Going

CLEVELAND, July 28 (AP) — Rollie Hemsley, New York Yankees' first-string catcher, reported he received formal notification from his St. Louis, Mo., draft board that he would be inducted into the Army Aug. 8. Hemsley, 37, was classified 1-A by his board in the spring and took his physical examination last month.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .337.
Runs—Doerr, Boston and Stirnweiss, New York, 71.
Runs batted in—Stephens, St. Louis, 66.
Hits—Doerr, Boston, 120.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 29.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 9.
Home runs—Doerr, Boston, 13.
Stolen bases—Stirnweiss, New York, and Case, Washington, 28.
Pitching—Maltzberger, Chicago, 10-2, .833.

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, 354.
Runs—Ott, New York, 70.
Runs batted in—Nicholson, Chicago, 68.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 127.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 32.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 14.
Home runs—Ott, New York, and Nicholson, Chicago, 21.
Stolen bases—Lupien, Philadelphia, 13.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 8-1, .889.

Pauly Betz, Mary Arnold In Semifinal

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 28 (AP)—Top-seeded Pauline Betz, of Los Angeles, will meet sixth-seeded Mary Arnold, also of Los Angeles, in a singles semifinal of the 56th annual invitation tennis tournament at the Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club.

Miss Betz, national women's champion, overwhelmed seventh-seeded Dorothy Head, of Alameda, Calif., 6-1, 6-1, yesterday. Miss Arnold beat Shirley Fry, of Akron, Ohio, eleventh seeded, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2.

The other singles quarterfinals will be:

1. Miss A. Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, Calif., seeded No. 2 versus Margaret Osborne, San Francisco, No. 4. Miss Brough won an easy victory yesterday over Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany, New York, No. 9, by a score of 6-3, 6-2. Miss Osborne beat Mrs. Norman T. Barber, New York, No. 12, by 6-3, 6-0.

2. Doris Hart, Miami, seeded No. 3, versus Mrs. Carolyn Babcock Stark, Locust, N. J. Miss Hart rallied to defeat Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd, Hidden Valley, Calif., 5-7, 6-2, 6-2. Mrs. Stark beat Mrs. Eleanor Purdy Cushingham, Warrington, Fla., No. 13, by a score of 6-3, 1-6, 6-2.

3. Fifth-seeded Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., versus Mrs. Virginia Kovacs, Oakland, Calif. Miss Bundy defeated Betty Rosenquest, South Orange, N. J., seeded 14th, by 6-0, 6-3. Mrs. Kovacs beat Lillian Lopaus, New York, seeded 15th, by 3-6, 6-1, 6-2.

The tournament is limited to the women's division this year because of the war. Singles and doubles finals are scheduled for Sunday.

Softball Trophies

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—When Sergeant Anthony Mazurek returned home from the Fiji Islands he had a pair of trophies given his team for winning the softball championship of the islands.

There were nine Chicago boys on the team, which won 42 of 45 games, and Mazurek's buddies instructed him to turn over the trophy, made of cocoanut shell and a plaque made of turquoise, to the sports department of the Chicago Times until they return home.

Wilkinson a Coach

WESTBROOK, Maine, July 28 (AP)—John Wilkinson, former Notre Dame trackman, was named to coach Westbrook High School's football and basketball teams, succeeding Leo Cormier, who resigned to go into business.

Reds Lose Marshall

CINCINNATI, July 28 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds announced that outfielder Max Marshall had been ordered to report to his draft board at Randolph, Iowa, Aug. 5 for induction into the Navy.

Fred Reinhart went up to pinch hit for the Toledo club six times and each time batted home either the winning run or the tying run.

* * *

Pancho Segura, Ecuadorian tennis star, holds the racquet with both hands.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

William D. Cox, president of Philadelphia National League baseball club, apologizes to players for manner used in dismissing Manager Bucky Harris.

Three Years Ago

Howard Jones, football coach at University of Southern California, passed on.

Five Years Ago

Sydney Wooderson, English miler, forced to retire for season.

Fritz Ostermueller One Of Pirates' Best Pitchers

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Pittsburgh Pirates, who come to town tomorrow for a week-end series with the Braves, are battling Cincinnati for the runner-up spot in the National League. And one of the paramount reasons why Frankie Frisch has been able to give the Reds an argument for the dubious distinction of trailing the Cardinals home is Fritz "Lefty" Ostermueller, who once toiled for the Red Sox.

Since being involved in one of the most widely discussed deals of the season, Ostermueller has won six games for the Buccaneers and looked like the best southpaw in the league. As he pitched at New York on Wednesday, he figures to work against the Braves either in one Sunday game or in the single on Monday.

Cast Adrift

You may or may not be familiar with the peculiar circumstances surrounding the shift of Ostermueller from Brooklyn to Pittsburgh. At any rate, the Dodgers decided several weeks ago that they had no further use for the veteran left-hander, so asked waivers on him. All teams in the National League passed him up. But a few days later, after Fritz had been assigned to a minor league outfit, the Pirates stepped in and bought him. Why the Buccaneer management failed to take him at the waiver price is unexplained.

However, the fact remains that Ostermueller is with the Pirates, and it is a great break for Frisch, who once called the Hub home himself when he sat in the radio booths atop the grandstands at Braves Field and Fenway Park.

Incidentally, it is interesting that Frisch, the one-time Fordham Flash, is stressing speed in his battle to finish second in the race. The Pirates have stolen about 20 bases more than any other club in the league. Indeed, they have been scoring from second base on infield outs.

Zak Starring

One of the pace setters on the bases for Frisch is young Frankie Zak. The 20-year-old Toronto rookie has seen considerable service at shortstop of late and is highly regarded by the Pirates. In fact, for a while his batting average was up around the .350 mark, which was good enough to lead the club.

There has been some talk of teaching Zak to bat left-handed, thus giving him that extra step or two in his constant race for first base. But that healthy average may have made Frisch change his mind. A .350 pace happens to be first class, even in the National League.

The Braves dropped their final with the Reds, chiefly because one of their former teammates, Ray Mueller, doubled home two runs in the eighth inning. Ira Hutchinson was the losing pitcher for the second time in the series. Nate Andrews, who started, was again given minor league backing by his mates. He should sue for non-support.

* * *

Briefs . . . Tomorrow is Ladies' Day at Braves Field, featuring a single 2 o'clock game for the Braves and Pirates . . . The Red Sox won their sixth game in 10 starts in the West this trip when Tex Hughson silenced Detroit yesterday, 6-1 . . . It was Tex's 16th victory . . . He is the first big league hurler to reach that level . . . It was also his third win over the Tigers . . . When Tex again bags the Indians and Senators, he will have beaten each club at least twice.

* * *

That triumph moved the Red Sox into a second-place tie with the Yankees in the American League . . . Leon Culberson appeared in center field again, getting two hits, one of them his first home run . . . Pete Fox, at .324 early today, represented the nearest challenge to Bobby Doerr in the A. L. batting race . . . Doerr, by the way, has a hitting streak of 11 games . . . Hal Wagner has lifted his average to a good .297 . . . Less than 1,000 paid to last night's twilight game at Braves Field, but the weather was to blame.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—He's been 1-A in the draft four times, and 4-F four times, but he's the hottest hitter in the American League. We mean Al Zarilla, the St. Louis Browns' outfielder who has whisked back and forth between the club house and his draft board so often that he hardly has had time to get into a baseball uniform.

Two weeks ago, operating as a pinch-hitter, he had a batting average of .204. Then he blazed into the starting lineup, and in nine games has fashioned 15 hits in 24 times at bat, boosting his mark to .286. Sprinkled among the 15 bingles were three doubles, a triple and two homers. During the spree he scored four runs and batted in 10. He may be 4-F to the Army, but he's 1-A with the Browns. He's hitting .625 for the nine contests.

* * *

Claude Crocker, North Carolina pitching product, reported to the Brooklyn Bums a day or two ago badly in need of work. Due to college exams he hadn't pitched a ball in a month.

"I thought I was in shape until I lost a running race out there in the outfield," puffed the youngster. "But I'm not used to running that way. I used to be a wingback, and I'm used to cutting to my left."

* * *

Baseball queries;

No. 1—How many batters have hit fair balls out of Yankee Stadium?

No. 2—The Boston Nationals have been involved in games of 26, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18 and 17 innings. How many of 'em did the Braves win? (Answers at end of column.)

* * *

Bob Zuppke, who painted some of the most glowing scenes ever enacted on Big Ten gridirons, does pretty well on canvas, too. Recently high school students of Rock Springs, Wyo., raised $135 to buy two of the former Illinois mentor's paintings.

They sent the money, and it pleased Zup so much that he packed up the paintings, expressed 'em westward, and sent the $135 back to the kids, too.

* * *

Rae Crowther, Penn line coach, received his first injury in his 20-year player-coach career the other day, while demonstrating quick-starting technique . . . Casey Stengel, Milwaukee skipper, says "there isn't a ball player on my club that one of the 16 major league teams couldn't use . . . Branch Rickey isn't running the Brooklyn club cheaply—he's getting $40,000 a year and a bonus for doing it . . . It took a world war to "break up the Yankees" but they're still doing all right.

* * *

Baseball answers:

No. 1—None. No. 2—None.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	54	42	.563
3½	New York	48	43	.527
3½	Boston	49	44	.527
4½	Cleveland	49	46	.516
6½	Chicago	44	45	.494
7	Detroit	46	48	.489
10½	Washington	42	51	.452
12½	Philadelphia	40	53	.430

Results July 27

Boston 6, Detroit 1.
Chicago 4, Washington 0.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 5.
Cleveland 8, New York 1.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	65	24	.730
11½	Cincinnati	51	39	.567
15	Pittsburgh	48	37	.565
23½	New York	42	34	.467
25½	Chicago	37	47	.440
27½	Philadelphia	37	51	.420
29	Boston	37	54	.407
29	Brooklyn	36	53	.404

Results July 27

Cincinnati 4, Boston 2.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 7.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 0.
Other games postponed.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results July 27

International League

Buffalo 15, Newark 5.
Baltimore 8-6, Montreal 5-3.
Toronto 4-0, Syracuse 3-2.
Rochester, Jersey City, wet grounds.

American Association

No games scheduled.

Eastern League

Binghamton 1, Elmira 0 (13 innings).
Utica 10, Williamsport 5.
Albany 8, Wilkes-Barre 3.
Scranton-Hartford, rain.

Southern Association

Nashville 7, Chattanooga 6.
Birmingham 6, New Orleans 4.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 2, Sacramento 1.
Hollywood 4, Oakland 2.
Portland 2, Seattle 1.
San Francisco 4, Los Angeles 3.

Some of the New York Giants are and some aren't. Johnny Gee stands six feet nine, but George Hausman is only five feet four.

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(Continued)

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(Continued from previous page)

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SPORTSTERS by SANDLER OF BOSTON Sold at Brighton Family Shoe Store 349 Washington STA. 0242

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co. READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION Annual Presentation of FINE FURS A Large Selection of Quality Fur Coats 128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON 22, MASS.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work ZORIC CHEMICAL CLEANING SYSTEM White Star Laundry Co. TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

PORTER'S THE APPAREL SHOP FOR WOMEN and MISSES 221-229 Main Street Brockton 1, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST COMPANY Coolidge Corner Brookline Village Washington Square *Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*

Barnaby INC. FLORISTS Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St. FLOWERS for Every Occasion Unusual Assortment of GREETING CARDS BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP Flowers Telegraphed 710 Washington Street ASP. 5604

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Kirkland 4008. Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOXIE EGAN'S MARKET 221 Concord Avenue KIR. 9300

KENNEY'S JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING JEWELRY and GIFT SHOP *Airplanes and Greeting Cards* 844 Mass. Ave. Phone TRO. 3636

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

This summer, there will not be as many places to go, as things look now, and you might *Just as Well Be Cool as Hot* Palm Beach Suits $19.50 Tropi-tex Suits $32.50 Harvard Cooperative Society in Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.

TRO. 4983 *Mademoiselle Beauty Salon* 36 Church Street *All Lines of Beauty Culture*

The COCK HORSE HARVARD SQUARE Home of Longfellow's Village Blacksmith LUNCHEONS, TEAS, DINNERS Quick Service on Luncheons Come dine in the Shady Garden in the Fresh Air 56 Brattle Street Eliot 8800

Baggage Transfer ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO. 271 Albany Street Liberty 7400 1400 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 8188 HARVARD SQUARE

CONCORD

CALL ACTON 202 Bursaw Gas & Oil Co. For PETROLEUM PRODUCTS BURNER SERVICE

All Women's Straw Hats Reduced 20% J. P. NOURSE, Inc. 43 Main Street Concord, Mass.

DEDHAM

Fisher Dairy Estab. 1861 Grade A Milk and Cream TELEPHONE DEDHAM 1401

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER R. ILLIG Plumbing and Heating Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling 1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

Lesure the Florist 5 Putnam Street Tel. 848

NEW SUMMER line of what is NEW in Coats — Suits and Dresses at popular prices. *We appreciate your patronage.* BARNEY ROSEN 706 Main Street Tel. 3133

W. E. PUTNEY, Inc. *Insurance* 574 Main Street Tel. 733

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC. MILK Regular—Grade A— Homogenized Eggs—Cream Cream Cheese Cottage Cheese Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 630

WHITE SHOES and Brown and White Spectators *for Vacation* All sizes and widths. GEORGE BROS. 386 MAIN STREET

FRAMINGHAM

Complete Summer Clearance Now Going On at RAY FIELD'S

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN *The Department Store of the North Shore* GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS 1885 COMPANY 1944

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK E. BARNES *Member American Institute of Decorators* INTERIOR DESIGNER 98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5472

A Complete Beauty Service by Skilled Operators THE NASH BEAUTY SHOP 16 Merrimack Street Tel. 4080

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL (Continued)

CANNING SUPPLIES

BALL CANNING JARS

Pint ..... 79c per doz.
Quart ..... 89c per doz.
Two-Quart ... 1.29 per doz

Rubber Rings Racks Covers

W. H. CRANTON TIRE CO. 14 WATER STREET TEL. 248

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at NAPOLEON BAIL'S *Shoe Store and Repair Factory* 168 High Street Next to Transcript

A. T. GALLUP, Inc. *Men's Clothing* 302 High Street

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO. "Make it a rule To use Whiting's Fuel" COAL—OIL—COKE

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc. 1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326 *Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats* Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

Where Cleansing Is an Art CRAFT CLEANSERS 1700 Mass. Ave. Lexington, Mass.

Bateman's 1725 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE *Summer Clearance* In each department you will find odds and ends marked down. Not much of an item—but nice savings in quality goods

PARTRIDGE'S 1309 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840 Noon Day Lunches Served Daily 11:00 A. M. to 2:00 P. M.

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards A. G. POLLARD COMPANY LOWELL, MASS.

IF IT'S NEW It's at Cherry and Webb's LOWELL, MASS.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328 E. A. Wilson Co.

Crossword Quiz Answers

I	C	E	L	A	N	D
N		H	E	N		O
K	Y		V		M	E
	E	R	I	H	A	
O	L	E		E	R	G
F	L	A	N	N	E	L
T		D		N		A
E	L	E	V	E	N	S
N	O	R		R	E	S
	Y	S	A	Y	E	
A	S		S		D	I
R		F	I	N		V
C	A	R	A	W	A	Y

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like Lowell Coke LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

BED PILLOWS Fill size 21x27 inches. Plumply filled with sterilized crushed chicken and turkey feathers. Heavy, featherproof, blue stripe ticking. $1.69 ea. Goddard Bros Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

See Our New Line of Early Fall Millinery T. W. ROGERS CO. 280 Union Street

Paper and Ink make millions think— *Use Modern Printcraft!* Jackson and Phillips, Inc. 515 Washington Street, Lynn LY 3-4956

MALDEN

Now is the time to buy YOUR NEW FUR COAT Gordon's WOMAN'S SHOP 183 Pleasant Street Malden

Dorothy Benham MILLINERY Malden, 147 Pleasant Street Quincy, 1233 Hancock Street Arlington, 663 Mass. Avenue Waltham, 433 Moody Street

WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE *Consult Me About Your Next Permanent* *Personal Attention at All Times* MODERATE PRICES 82 Pleasant St. Tel. Malden 0465-W

Open a THRIFTI CHECK Account $2.00 for a book of 20 checks NO OTHER CHARGE NO BALANCE REQUIRED Middlesex County National Bank Cambridge Everett Malden Stoneham

MEDFORD

Edythe BEAUTICIAN *An Invitation to Beauty* 22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford Arlington 4693

MELROSE

Flowers for Every Occasion Say it with Flowers Melrose Florist Co. PHONE MEL. 1628 · 245 W. WYOMING

"FINE SHOES WELL FITTED WEAR LONGER!" NEWHALL'S *Shoe Store* 547 MAIN STREET

MEAT STRETCHERS Rice—Noodles—Eggs Macaroni—Cereals Spaghetti ANDREWS' MARKET 510 MAIN STREET

Have Your Oil Heating Plant Serviced and Cleaned NOW. GOSS FUELS, Inc. SOLID AND LIQUID FUELS 158 Essex Street Melrose 0794

Women's and Misses' Wearing Apparel PATTEE CORSET SHOP 523 Main Street MEL. 2134

HIGHLANDS MARKET *It is a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor* Mel. 3638 441 Franklin St.

PRIOR THE HABERDASHER Leisure Clothes for His Summer 517 Main St. Tel. Mel. 2613-J

NEW BEDFORD

GEORGE E. TRIPP PACKERS and MOVERS LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE *Van Disinfected After Each Moving* Sand and Gravel Cinders Second-hand Lumber 276 ELM STREET DIAL 3-2721

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Let GULF HILL DAIRY South Dartmouth, Mass. Furnish Your MILK, CREAM and ICE CREAM SERVING ROOM, SO. DARTMOUTH *Open Daily 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.*

Frate's Dairy Co. 2834 Acushnet Avenue Grade A Golden Guernsey Vitamin D Milk Ice Cream Parlor 1926 Purchase Street, Corner Logan

NEWTONVILLE

FUEL OIL COAL COKE LASell 7560 NONANTUM COAL CO.

PITTSBURGH PAINTS HUBERT HARDWARE CO. 332 Walnut Street, Newtonville 47 Lincoln Street, Newton Hlds.

Ye Olde Towne Bake Shoppe *Fine Baked Foods* 315 Walnut Street LASell 4468

Ruane Flowers 77 Walnut Street BIGelow 0600

NEWTON—West Newton

Permanenseal COMBINATION SCREEN & STORM WINDOWS • Easy to change or to wash—from the inside • Add beauty to your home • Buy now—pay this Fall • Glad to give estimate PIONEERS IN WINDOW CONDITIONING Tel. BIG. 4120 N. E. WINDOW CONDITIONING CO. 963 Watertown St. W. Newton 65

FUEL OIL COAL • COKE BIGelow 3810 and 2500 B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co. *Incorporated* 172 West Street Tel. 7396

Summer Hand Bags *All reduced • $1 to $5* Going on vacation? May need one. HOLDEN & STONE CO.

BESSE-CLARKE *The Store for Men and Boys* KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES STETSON—Hats—MALLORY Florsheim and Wright Arch Preserver Shoes Van Heusen Shirts—Interwoven Socks 233 North Street Tel. 7361

EVER HEAR OF MOTOR RHYTHM? 1. Increases Gasoline Mileage. 2. Eliminates Carbon Formation! 3. Desludges Motor! 4. Adds Power! 5. Easier Starting! It's a "tune-up" for your motor! TRY IT TODAY! "Pittsfield Tire" THE SERVICE CORNER West and Center Streets Dial 4501 HOWARD S. BABBITT

SHALETT CLEANERS and DYERS— 'Have Them Cleaned Right' 702 North Street Tel. 5475

SEMI-ANNUAL MARKDOWN SALE WOMEN'S Coats—Suits—Dresses continues at further markdowns England Bros.

Wendell Beauty Salon *Permanent Waving* All Branches of Beauty Culture Wm. Langley 37 WEST ST. DIAL 7022

Skilsaw Electric Tools Budgit Hoists — American Reductions — Gates V Belt Drives—Westinghouse Lamps —Minneapolis Honeywell Controls. ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc. *Distributors* 63 Eagle St.

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service. SHAPIRO MOTORS *Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.* DIAL 8255 631 NORTH STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE FOR BETTER LAUNDERING TODAY PRESIDENT 5000 OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS 100 QUINCY AVENUE 39 TEMPLE STREET

Come to our store for Paints, Wall Paper, Artists' Supplies and Gifts SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. 1592 Hancock St. Hermann A. Sturn, Mgr.

FOY'S MARKET *The Sign of Quality Since 1899* Free Delivery Charge Privileges 1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO. COAL · COKE · LUMBER Phone 0126, Reading, Mass.

M. F. CHARLES & SONS JEWELERS Hamilton and Elgin Watches Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing 610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charlotte Harrison BEAUTY SALON *Razor Blade Hair Shaping* ZOTOS and RILLING PERMANENTS 151 Highland Avenue SOM. 2387 Over Central Theatre

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 526 SUMMER AVE. 144 MAIN ST., I. O. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

COME TO OUR STORE FOR Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. Bridge and Dwight Streets

Call me for personal insurance service CHARLES W. GOWEN Ludlow, Mass. Office Dial 8611 Residence Dial 4-7294

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co. Main and Lexington Streets Clean Coal Careful Teamsters Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

MILK, CREAM AND EGGS C. L. WOODLAND 53 Waverley Ave. Watertown, Mass. Tel. WAT. 3818 *Dairy Products for Every Meal*

WELLESLEY

For VARIETY in SUMMER FOODS Visit Your STAR MARKET Always the largest assortment of desirable foods available for your selection, and at Star Market's consistently low, money-saving prices. ★Star Market Co.★ 24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 8400 304 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 8400 533 Washington St., Wellesley Wel. 2820 401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN FERTILIZER WELLESLEY 1530 1876 F. DIEHL & SON, INC. 1940

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP

DEROO'S ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP 10 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 0170 Abbott L. Deroo, Prop. RCA Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

For Special Cuts of Meats or Other Items, Leave Your Order Before Friday Noon WESTCOTT'S MARKET Ocean 2124

WORCESTER

Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. 17 FOSTER STREET

SUMMER CLEARANCE *Children's Wearables at Marked Reductions* THE CHILDREN'S SHOP 478 Main Street Opp. City Hall

SEE us for your Public Liability and Plate Glass *Insurance* TATMAN & PARK 44 Front Street Dial 5-4341

European Classified

HOUSES WANTED

NEEDED to rent: small, convenient house, unfurnished; garden; within 50 miles London. Box W-1900, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

OUTFITTERS

WILLIAM HILL (Hove) Ltd. Western Road, Hove, Sussex Ladies and Children. Furniture, Furnishings, Hosiery repaired. Gloves cleaned. Excellent Cafe.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave. Hounslow Tel. Hounslow 0264

POST VACANT

SURREY.—Wanted, good plain cook to assist another at Monks Court Hotel, Betgate, £3.10 all found; also an adaptable general assistant.

CHELMSFORD, Essex. — Domestic help required, live in. MRS. ERIC BURRELL, Charmwood, Roxwell Road.

POST WANTED

YOUNG gentleman, 24, seeks position, preferably part or whole outside work; willing travel; resident South London. Box W-1898, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

GROUND-floor furnished bed-sitting room required for elderly lady with meals and attention; town or country. Box W-1901, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

TYPEWRITING

BOURNEMOUTH — Portman Typewriting Bureau (Miss L. H. Carpenter). Legal and General copying. Duplicating. 1, Fisherman's Walk. Tel. Southbourne 576.

England

BATH

Perfect Printing of Every Description THE MENDIP PRESS

WALKER & LING *Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers* Solicit Your Kind Patronage Milsom Street Phone 4611

BOURNEMOUTH

RELIANCE LAUNDRY LTD. Paisley Road Bournemouth Tel. Southbourne 186

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants Alfred Cave Ltd. TEL. WINTON 213 *Prompt Deliveries* Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

Swiss Restaurant THE SQUARE, BOURNEMOUTH PHONE 2727 *Best for Table D'Hôte Luncheons, Dinners and Suppers.* Private Parties catered for.

Terraut's *Fashion Specialists* 89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road Telephone 6750—6751

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE L. J. Allen Ltd. THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

COLLENET & CO. 13, THE ARCADE LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS *Permanent Waving a Speciality* TEL. 2016

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS'
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

BRIGHTON and HOVE

H. ETHERINGTONS
General Drapery & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

Strodonia Vanishing Cream
Tubes 6d. Jars 1/3
Before and after your War Work.
From all Chemists and
Strode Cosh & Penfold
8 addresses in Bristol.

Jolly & Son Ltd
(Late College Green)
62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 38401
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

BRUNNER'S CAFE
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons Teas

NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36287

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
and
DRY CLEANERS

BROMLEY

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers
and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

PARSONS of Bromley
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's
HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

CROYDON PURLEY and District
The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6, Station Approach, East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1269

DUDLEY

MILKMAID
MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

EXETER

PINDER & TUCKWELL, LTD.
43/44, HIGH STREET
Civil and Military
TAILORS
School and College Outfitters
Phone 3284
Jaeger and Burberry Agents

ENGLAND

HEREFORD

MILKMAID
MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls LTD.
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• Tudor Restaurant
• Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
• Furniture and Furnishings
Kingston 1001

LEICESTER

THE OUTFITTERS
FOR GENTLEMEN OF TASTE
Knight's of Leicester
UNIVERSITY OUTFITTERS
Agents for Burberry & Jaeger
Under Grand Hotel, Leicester

NORWICH

Robin Anderson
PARK LANE, NORWICH
Builder and Contractor
Plumber, Hot Water Fitter, Painter, Glazier, Decorator
TEL. NORWICH 20058

Grocery and Provisions
BRIGHT'S STORES
12a Grapes Hill, Norwich Tel. 23141
Quality, value, service

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's
Modern Store

PAIGNTON

G. A. NORTON
Foot Fitting Specialist
23 Palace Avenue
Paignton
Phone 5686

A. P. BLACKBEARD
Expert Foot Fitter
286, Torquay Road
Preston, Paignton Tel. 82364
Boots and shoes made to order.

EVANS & SONS
Bakers and Confectioners
TORBAY ROAD PHONE 5048
One of the Nicest Cafes in the District

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

JOHN YEO
& Company, Ltd. 'Phone 3243
PLYMOUTH
for
VALUE in FASHIONS FABRICS and FURNISHINGS

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
76 Sheen Road
RICHMOND
Collected and Delivered. Tel. RICHMOND 1871

SUTTON COLDFIELD and LICHFIELD

For
Binoculars, Magnifying Glasses, and other scientific instruments
Go To
JAMES A. BANNISTER
10, THE PARADE TEL. SUT. 3124

Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS GOWNS
COATS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3587

ENGLAND

SUTTON COLDFIELD and LICHFIELD
(Continued)

'phone SUT: 1770
O. M. WESTWOOD
Hairdresser
Permanent Waving
24 Birmingham Road.
Macdonald (Pure Steam System)
Olgaard (Sachet System)
Jamal (Machineless)

SUTTON—Surrey

SHINNERS
The Departmental Store
For All Kitchen Utensils and Hardware

F. BUCKLEY
High Class
Baker and Pastry Cook
37, Upper High Street, EPSOM

WOOTTEN BROS.
26, Grove Rd.
COATS, COSTUMES, MILLINERY & KNITWEAR
Comprise our Autumn Collection
Tel. VIGILANT 8054.

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124, Reddenhill Road 7, Fore Street
Babbacombe St. Mary Church
Phone 87130
Also
Fruit, Vegetables and Poultry
122, Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 87130

J. F. ROCKHEY, LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot
FASHION SPECIALISTS AND GENERAL DRAPERS
Pay a visit to our
Café Restaurant, Torquay
Tel. 3286

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
AUTUMN MILLINERY DISPLAYS
4a, 5, 6 STRAND, TORQUAY
TELEPHONE 4314

BENDLE BROS.
Printers—Stationers.
15-16, George Street, Torquay.
(Behind 62 Fleet Street)
TEL. 2481

BESSELL
41, Fleet Street Torquay
Underwear Knitwear
Hosiery
Dresses and Fabrics

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

THE CENTRE CAFÉ
Patisserie Suisse
Opposite Town Hall
Weston-super-Mare
Phone 1178
Open Tuesday to Saturday
9:30 a. m.-6 p. m.

RADIO PIANOS
Gramophones
"MILLIERS"
(R. W. HAY SMITH)
Late 8 Waterloo Street
New Address 7, Magdala Buildings
Opposite the Odeon, Weston-super-Mare
Phone 425 Cash or Easy Terms

WORCESTER

MILKMAID
MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
WORCESTER

Wales

CARDIFF

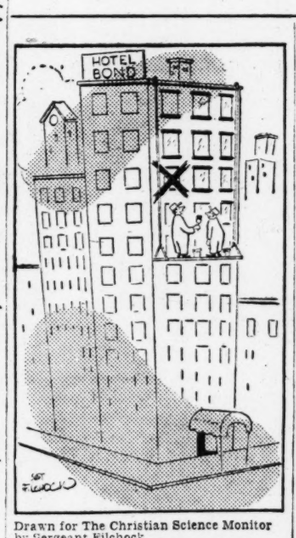
Directors
E. TWEEDIE
G. L. NEWTON-WADE
Paragon House,
13, St. Andrews Crescent
Cardiff
Lavinia LTD.
Hairstylists, Beauty Culturists and Consultants
Telephone: Cardiff 4039

Penlound Bros. LTD.
PARK HALL BLDGS., CARDIFF
QUALITY Beetive SHOES

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Sergeant Filchock

"I'm going to take a picture of it and show the folks where I stayed."

In Lighter Vein

Please!

The ration board at Alexandria Army Air Field, La., turned down a lieutenant's plea for more gasoline with the cryptic advice "Tell it to the chaplain."

Later Chaplain Burgess E. Brown phoned the board and begged: "Don't tell any more soldiers to 'Tell it to the chaplain.' I finally broke down and gave the lieutenant two of my own gas coupons."

Bring Back That Plow!

This story from Ellis County, Kansas, is another proof that advertising pays:

Somebody borrowed the county's road plow, and forgot to return it.

The road superintendent pleaded for its return through an ad in the local paper.

Within the week he got the county plow back, and three others that had been on the missing list for several years.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton

"Have you any other corn? These all seem tough"

Racial Respect

St. Louis, Mo.

Back in 1901 on the last day of May, Samuel Plant, a wealthy St. Louis miller, stopped in his favorite barber shop in the Board of Trade Building and congratulated the Negro operator, Henry C. Pendleton, handing him a $5 gold piece. Thereupon the recipient treated the donor to "the works of the shop."

This little scene was annually enacted for 20 years. Then Pendleton moved to Champaign, Illinois, in order to send his children to the University of Illinois. As regularly as May 31 appeared on the calendar, a present of $5 would arrive from Plant. Likewise, a remembrance always went from the Champaign barber to the St. Louis miller.

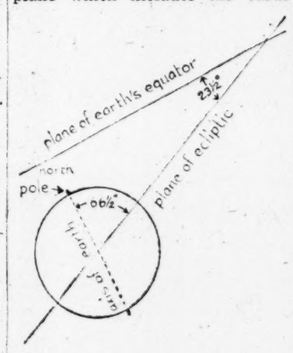
Keeping up the tradition this year, Plant took the opportunity to compliment Pendleton on his two sons in the service, one a chief petty officer at Great Lakes, and the other, a civilian instructor at a California air base.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Relations the Earth's Orbit, Axis, and Equator Bear to the Ecliptic?

In a recent letter A. H. of Geneva, Ill., asks: "Why is it claimed that the earth's orbit and the ecliptic are not the same, but are syonymous? Also, ever since boyhood, I have read that the earth was inclined 23½ degrees, but in Webster's unabridged dictionary under the definition of earth it is given as 66½ degrees. If 66½ degrees is correct, why are not the school globes made to show it?"

First let us consider the ecliptic. The plane of the ecliptic is the plane which includes the earth



and its orbit and the sun. The circle of the ecliptic is this plane extended to cut the celestial sphere or starry heavens.

The circle of the ecliptic is not a recent astronomical discovery. The vague records of remote antiquity indicate that the Chinese knew the ecliptic and had learned its position in the sky more than three thousand years ago. Rather reliable records inform us that the Greek astronomer Eratosthenes determined its position quite accurately a couple of centuries before the beginning of the Christian era.

An important feature of the circle of the ecliptic is that the sun always appears to lie in that circle.

From the definition of the ecliptic plane and circle, it is evident the earth's orbit (while it lies in the plane of the ecliptic) is not synonymous with the ecliptic.

As regards the apparent confusion about the angles mentioned, the explanation lies in the fact that the 23½ degrees refers to one angle, and the 66½ degrees to another.

The 23½ degrees is the approximate angle between the plane of the earth's equator and the plane of the ecliptic, as seen in the accompanying diagram.

The other angle, mentioned in Webster's dictionary, is 66 min. 33 deg. and is "the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of the ecliptic," as also may be seen by referring to the diagram.

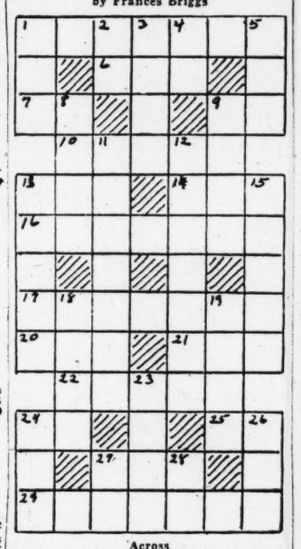
—W. P. Keasbey

More Bananas

Mexican bananas may soon become more plentiful in the United States because of two 2,000-ton American vessels chartered to Mexico to carry bananas from Mexican ports to Brownsville, Texas, and general cargo southward.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is world's newest republic?
6—According to Mother Goose, what creature "lays eggs for gentlemen"?
7—What, besides Massachusetts has been nicknamed "The Rock-ribbed State" (abbr.)?
9—Myself.
10—What is the modern name of Jericho?
13—What is a noun suffix of diminutive force?
14—Unit of energy is what?
16—What fabric covered Pobble's nose in Edward Lear's poem?
17—Football teams are often called what?
20—And not.
21—A thing.
22—What Belgian violinist was born in 1858?
24—While.
25—What prefix signifies "twofold"?
27—What is an organ common to most fishes?
29—What plant is cultivated for its aromatic seeds?

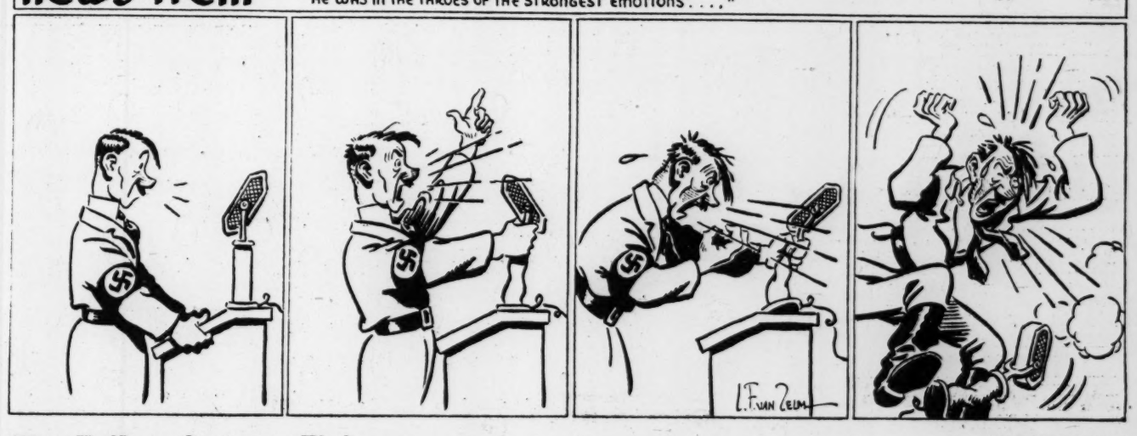
Down

1—What writing fluid might be of "sympathetic" type?
2—Exclamation of inquiry.
3—Who was eponymous ancestor of the Levites?
4—Article.
5—What would you call the mother of Flopsy, Mopsy, etc?
8—What is an island of the Shetland Islands, Scotland?
9—What is the female of equine quadrupeds?
11—Professional reciters of selections, etc., are what?
12—What is a poultry farm?
13—"Seldom" is an antonym of what?
15—With what substance is a blowpipe associated?
18—Myrna Williams gained film fame under what name (poss.)?
19—Want.
23—Where is Turkistan?
24—What is any section of a curve?
26—What is an ornamental evergreen vine?
27—Frane (abbr.).
28—If you were in Buenos Aires, in what direction would you travel to reach Rosario (abbr.)?

Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— ERNEST PISKO ON THE FÜHRER'S BROADCAST AFTER THE BOMBING

"HE WAS IN THE THROES OF THE STRONGEST EMOTIONS . . . ."



The Taffles—*Genius at Work* — By Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's Easy to Say Too Much* — By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Difference of Opinion* — By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*They Could Have Stayed Home* — By The Hagers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Republican Initiative

In this year's campaign the high command of the Republican Party faces two major problems: To compete successfully with war news (and the President's wartime role) and to develop unity within the party. Governor Dewey, in the month since his nomination, has been doing some intensive spade-work on both problems.

His first step toward consolidating his support was to call into consultation many party leaders. With all he sought better understanding and agreement on the main lines of the Republican campaign. Many of these leaders returned to their own States with new enthusiasm about the candidate and his plans. As a further step, both in obtaining unity and in taking the play away from the Democrats, the Pittsburgh and St. Louis trip was scheduled.

Mr. Dewey has no intention of letting the council of Republican Governors at St. Louis get off the track or fail for lack of organization. He has a single theme for it and one on which the Governors have a common viewpoint—the delimiting of Federal administration where it conflicts with State administration. He has now made the agenda for St. Louis even more specific by listing 15 fields where there is "squabbling" between State and Federal authorities.

The problem is a real one and the public as well as the Republican Party will benefit if the Governors come up with practical solutions. The advance organization of the meeting and the definiteness of Governor Dewey's thinking about it, are good auguries. They also bring to attention the Republican candidate's reputation for effective organization.

The Pittsburgh meeting was designed to tackle another practical problem—reconversion. Mr. Dewey's purpose in conferring with industrial and labor leaders on measures for obtaining full production and full employment in the postwar period is to become better informed and to get better acquainted with men who are dealing with the problem intimately and from a nongovernmental standpoint. That the meeting will also capture headlines and show the Republicans' interest in jobs will be no political loss.

A positive political gain for the Republicans is likely to follow the related move of Senator Vandenberg to get Congress to forego an extension of its recess and take up reconversion legislation without delay. News of victories and the increasing possibility that the war may end before legislation is complete give point to his plea. This is good politics. For it shows the Republicans abandoning a dangerous position of seeming merely to oppose, and taking the initiative on two very real problems, where work needs to be done and where progress will result in public good.

The indication that Republican Congressional leadership is playing right alongside Governor Dewey in emphasizing the reconversion issue will not hurt the Republican campaign. For it hints not only at a party unity which the Republicans have not had, but at the co-operation of executive and legislative departments which the country has not enjoyed recently and which is essential to effective government in the postwar era.

He Saved Soldiers

Efficiency of the American combat troops, measured in ground-gained at a record minimum of casualties, will no doubt stand as a leading achievement of this war. No one had a larger hand in developing that efficiency than Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, widely recognized as one of the "top four" generals who moulded the American Army.

War as an activity so disagreeable and even uncivilized in many aspects became bearable for millions of citizens and soldiers through the unprecedented battle conditioning insisted upon by the conservative artilleryman.

Hardly two weeks ago it was announced that General McNair had been assigned to the Normandy front, possibly to head an Army group. This signaled the end of a job well done.

Tributes from Gen. John J. Pershing, whom he served as an aide in World War One, and his chief in this war, General Marshall, were no doubt dramatized in the latter's words on the self-denial of a fighting general whose abilities as a planner forced him to stay out of the front line "too long."

Toward Russo-Polish Amity

There seems at the moment to be a better than fifty-fifty possibility that the Polish-Russian rift may soon be closed. The visit of Premier Mikolajczyk of the exile Government to Moscow inspires this hope.

Presumably some if not all of the Polish leaders in London are ready to compromise with Premier Stalin not only on boundaries but on the composition of a future Polish Government. Presumably they are willing to abandon the old concept of a Poland playing Russia and Germany off against each other and to line themselves up with Russia. There is also implied a willingness to co-operate in social reforms which doubtless would be pushed by those Polish elements now favored with Russian sponsorship in the new Polish Committee of National Liberation.

The projected visit, in fact, implies a radical re-orientation of the attitudes of some members of the London group, or their eclipse. It is reported that Premier Mikolajczyk has wanted for some time to make this trip but has been held back by some of his associates. It would appear that his recent talks in Washington and subsequent discussion in London equipped him to convince his colleagues of the wisdom of visiting Moscow.

Simultaneously with the announcement of his trip come reports from Moscow that the agreement between Russia and the Polish Committee does not exclude individual members of the Polish Government in Exile from playing a part in rebuilding Poland. And an invitation from leaders of the Polish forces in Russia to General Zeligowski in London to inspect Polish regiments suggests that the Russians do not intend to draw ideological lines too rigidly.

At the moment, therefore, there is reason for hope that both Polish unity and Russian-Polish friendship are now to be served. If they are, the wider interests of United Nations' understanding will be aided importantly.

The Length of the War

It is difficult to continue wrapping interpretations of the military events in Poland and in Normandy with proper qualifications. It is hard to continue uttering dutiful warnings that it may still be a long and hard war.

Yet, such qualifications and such warnings must be made. The history books are full of the unexpected on the battlefield. Moreover, the blunt, factual statement must be made that the moment of knockout is no time to slacken the effort.

This much said, we can fully hail the spectacular Russian advances. Capture of Lwow, Bialystok, Dvinsk, Stanislawów, Resenke, and Siauliai, some of which are ancient fortresses and all of which are presently vital bases or transportation centers, is a sure sign of Russian superiority.

Isolation of Brest Litovsk, the crossing of the Vistula, the setting of pincers on Warsaw, the blocking of escape routes from the Baltics, the burgeoning of a great flanking assault on East Prussia — these are the measure of Russian successes. The Wehrmacht is left, in the center, without a defensive line, with scant vertical communication. Will it retire to stand on the Oder; will it stand at all?

Has any week in history seen such disaster befall the German Army?

And in Normandy the American breakthrough seems certain to expand into a full-scale offensive. The Allies will accept no static warfare there, no attrition. They want to be on the move, and the summer is fleeting.

The Germans were believed to have about 25 divisions bottling the Allied Normandy invasion. The Allies, according to German accounts, now have no fewer than 50 wonderfully equipped divisions operating from the beachhead.

The Wehrmacht was able to contain these forces by using its armor for pillboxes and field artillery, by retreating into the natural defenses of the terrain and by throwing in, finally, the best of their reserve SS divisions.

But it has been clear that at some point the superior numbers of Allied men and equipment must tell. That moment appears to have arrived.

With two fronts going to pieces, how long can the Nazis keep the home front from cracking open? The patching process appears to have already begun; but at best it can only last sufficiently long to give the Germans a more impressive lesson in the futility of war as a national policy than they were given two decades ago.

He Deserves More Help

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Basis for Enduring Peace

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have now reached a point where we must concern ourselves with the basis for an enduring peace. Peace would be on an unshakable foundation if based on a federal union of the United States of America, the British, French, and Dutch Empires, the U. S. S. R., and the democracies. Under this type of union the state and national legislatures would continue to look after state and national matters, but the international affairs of these countries would be in the hands of a Congress elected by the peoples of the union and responsible to them.

This would be the first step toward what Tennyson had in mind when in 1842 he wrote:

> When the war drums throb no longer,
> And the battle flags are furled,
> In the Parliament of Man,
> The Federation of the World.

That was a great and noble conception. It was a prophetic utterance. That way lies peace, freedom, and prosperity. Any other way lies war, fascism, and slavery.

Toronto — LEWIS DUNCAN

"Cannot Come Too Quickly"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The important question is not whether a President should or should not be elected for a fourth term. It is because of what the President and the New Deal are doing to us, the people, that a change cannot come too quickly, either in the form of another Democratic President or a Republican.

Responding to the inquiry as to Republicans being "big enough" to vote for the Commander-in-Chief, we would ask, "Are Democrats of the type we see here big enough and thoughtful and unselfish enough to think of their country first and vote to dispossess the man and his New Dealers who have failed to remember that they are beholden to the people, not the people to them?" Five of my family are in service. They want to know why the President still, with all his power, allows strikes to continue in defense plants. They want to know why the C. I. O. and Communistic organizations have been allowed to grow so strong that they attempt to dictate who shall and who shall not be nominated for office.

Los Angeles — LEON HOAGE

POW's Help Industry

Coal is being discontinued to serve woodcamps for prisoners of war in the State of Maine. "Sending coals to Newcastle" was a far milder incongruity than carting coal 500 miles to heat German prisoners of war in the Maine woods. What was worse, the last 50 miles involved transportation by truck with all too scarce gasoline while the woods all about were full of wood that had sufficed for 300 years to keep Maine wood camps warm. . . .

Maine citizens, however, may well bear in mind that these prisoners must be maintained somewhere by the Federal Government in accordance with the Geneva Convention covering prisoners of war. This means conditions approximating those required for our own soldiers. Any failure in this regard is the subject of report by the International Red Cross that is also responsible for the inspection of prison camps in Germany where many boys from Maine are being held.

Any work done by these prisoners is clear gain to supplement our own depleted reserves of manpower and pulpwood. Certainly it is better to get what help we can in this way to keep Maine paper mills operating than to face their closing down which was a real threat for the coming winter unless pulp production was stimulated.

The paper mills pay simply the going price for pulpwood with the remainder of the cost being borne by the Federal Government which must in any event house and clothe and feed these men somewhere.

Production is improving as the men become familiar with the work and disciplinary measures are possible if the incentive of adding 40 cents a day for increased production to the normal pay of 80 cents per day does not produce results.

Those responsible for these camps have a difficult job and Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles of the First Service Command in New England is entitled to a great deal of credit for his vigorous efforts to handle properly what is necessarily an unpleasant and thankless task.—SENATOR OWEN BREWSTER of Maine, in an address at Skowhegan.

Likes Governor Dewey

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your July 14 issue you print three letters. The two from William E. Bolton and William F. Baker are in line with the thoughts of every red-blooded U. S. citizen. The letter from Richard Milne doubts Dewey's ability to handle the international situation and the reference to Churchill as one of the world's most gifted politicians is a real reason why someone of Dewey's type should be in position to protect Uncle Sam's interests.

I was born in Chicago and therefore still have a decided interest in the future of the United States, and to continue the present man in power, who has violated traditions dear to the heart of Americans would be criminal. — WILLIAM J. FELDKAMP

Brantford, Ontario

Questions Big Army and Navy

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an Associated Press dispatch with an Albany, N. Y., dateline, James W. Wadsworth, a Republican Representative from up-State New York, was quoted as saying that Governor Dewey is in agreement with him that the reducing of the Army and Navy after World War One was a mistake, and that we should not allow it to happen again.

We will probably hear more of this as the campaign gets into full swing. It is a theme which is bound to be popular among the great masses of people. They like to feel that our Nation should be strong and powerful, and willingly accept the idea that a large Army and Navy give us security.

But one thing which the people do not realize but which Mr. Wadsworth should have known is that such a course would completely predetermine our whole foreign policy after the war; that it is absolutely incompatible with anything but a policy of extreme isolation from world affairs.

The point which Mr. Wadsworth raises is a vital one. It is one which we must decide one way or the other. We cannot have a huge Army and Navy and the kind of "security" which they bring, and at the same time have the respect and co-operation of the rest of the world. We may feel that our large Army and Navy would be purely for defense, both for ourselves, and for the rest of the world against any possible aggressor. But could we convince the rest of the world that it would never have anything to fear from us?

Whatever Mr. Dewey, or anyone else, may say about a foreign policy designed to promote world co-operation, we must remember that it takes more than one to make a bargain. We may tell the world that we have peaceful intentions, but there is nothing we can do to make the other nations believe us so long as we demand the right to maintain a huge Army and Navy.

Baltimore, Md. — CLARENCE ARMSTRONG

Never Out of Ammunition

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

High Army Chiefs recently held a special press conference for writers on the Nation's labor papers. At this meeting a labor writer asked Major General Clay, director of materials, whether there had ever been an instance when the men at the front had been without munitions because of strikes or stoppages at home. General Clay replied that there had "never been any such situation; that they planned always to have six months' supplies ahead of demands. This backlog is so great that it would be impossible for the boys to run out of munitions because of any strike."

Flushing, L. I., N. Y. — J. S. MIDDLETON

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Mr. Ruml May Have Something—Again

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

Beardsley Ruml would rather argue than eat. Particularly if the argument or discussion concerns his latest thoughts on taxes and budgets and such matters.

One day last week a group of newsmen showed up at the Statler to lunch with Mr. Ruml and discuss his latest thoughts on monetary policy. But no Mr. Ruml. The newsmen sat down and enjoyed a delicious meal. As they were finishing their dessert, Macy's monetary wizard blew in. The train had been late. He and his companion, Mr. Christian Sonne, sat down at the table, but Mr. Ruml preferred not to eat. He wanted to talk about his latest tax ideas, and talk he did.

Mr. Ruml has a fairly extensive fiscal, monetary and tax program for the postwar years that he and Mr. Sonne have evolved. The National Planning Association has put out a pamphlet explaining it.

You may recall that Mr. Ruml fathered the pay-as-you-go tax plan that the Government after much deliberation adopted though not in toto. Reports were that the Treasury's opposition came not so much from disapproval of the plan as from its failure to have originated the scheme. This is emphasized by way of stressing the wisdom of not dismissing Mr. Ruml's latest ideas as impractical or visionary.

The Ruml-Sonne postwar plan covers a wide monetary and economic field. But the one suggestion that is bound to get most of the brickbats—and some bouquets—is the recommendation that income taxes on corporations be abolished. For to untax corporations is almost as harebrained an idea today as was the thought of putting taxes on a pay-as-you-go basis five years ago.

Yet the case for loosing the corporations from such restricting taxation can be made quite plausible, particularly when presented by such an able advocate as Mr. Ruml, who argues:

1. It distorts business judgment. Businessmen make decisions today, both Mr. Ruml and Mr. Sonne declare, not from consideration of what is economically sound but what is financially reasonable under the tax laws. Tax considerations control decisions rather than business sense. Therefore, business is not being managed in the manner that means the greatest production, the lowest prices, the least unemployment.

2. It constitutes double taxation on dividend income. The hardest thing in the world, Mr. Ruml says, is to get people to see that corporations are only pieces of paper. Taxes on them come out of somebody's pocket—the pockets of the owners of the business. Those owners are therefore taxed twice—once by the corporation tax and then again through their individual income tax.

3. Such taxation is inequitable. As stockholders of a corporation all investors pay the same rates via corporation taxes. Yet some are small stockholders, others people of large income. A company's earnings are first taxed at full, identical rates for all stockholders. Only that portion of earning distributed as dividends is taxed again at progressive rates.

4. A corporation tax is a concealed tax. Few stockholders realize when they receive dividends they have already paid as owners of a business one tax on it. Actually, it is argued, consumers in the end pay this tax in higher prices. For companies pass on a large share of mounting taxes to the public, hiding it in higher prices.

The newsmen, it was obvious from their questions, remained unconvinced, despite Mr. Ruml's persuasion and explanations. Their skepticism, however, was due as much if not more to their concern with the political feasibility of such a program as to their uncertainty of its fiscal reasonableness.

Mr. Ruml, however, was not disturbed. He remained confident throughout the discussion that the trend of fiscal thinking was in his direction. Remembering the fight over pay-as-you-go, newsmen concluded critics would do well to restrain themselves in belittling this latest expedition by Ruml into original thinking on taxation.

Businessmen, it should be added, constitute some of Mr. Ruml's severest critics on this matter of untaxing corporations. A group of businessmen from the Twin Cities recently outlined their postwar tax plan which roundly denounced as dreamers those who thought corporations could be untaxed. "They simply aren't being realistic," they argued.

Perhaps so. Yet, Mr. Ruml is willing to wait for time to prove his rightness. In throwing his recommendation into the laps of postwar planners, he expressed the pious hope it would "stimulate discussion." That hope at least is being fulfilled.

"If One Could Only Forget"

By Duncan Rowe

American Field Service Ambulance Driver

(Written from the Cassino front)

We are with a Polish dressing station on the Italian front—a few tents camouflaged away in a steep cleft. The road over which we make evacuations is called Inferno Road, and fully justifies its name: powdery dust, gouged haphazardly out of the side of a precipice, stones, holes, sheer drops, inky mists, and fogs at night.

Around us everywhere artillery—on the summits, on the slopes, in the wadis—everywhere guns, guns; firing always, more intense, of course, at barrage times. If one could only wipe out the associations that come to mind at the sound of cannon, if one could only forget how a shell descends, bursts, spreads shrapnel, and what shrapnel does. The only time we welcome shelling is when the sudden flare of light illumines for a brief moment the road, the night, the car ahead. The sound of our guns is a cruel sound, heartrending, that is only exceeded by the crunching, shivering blast of a landing German shell. As we drive through the valley the car shakes from the blasts, cordite and powder smoke fill our nostrils, and the stench of dead mules. The wounded in back give starts and fits of fear.

⁂

Four or five wounded Germans in shrapnel-tattered green were brought in yesterday: one's hand was shot away, another's cheek and jaw and lips, another's legs were swathed in bloody bandages and he tried Spartan-like to refuse a stretcher. Young boys all. Everyone with faces long, sad, bearded, dust-powdered, hollow-eyed for lack of sleep, a deep weariness. All are like that these days.

From one hilltop we can look down upon Monastery Hill, nearly hidden by the smog of our smudge pots that conceals most of the terrain. Mt. Cairo rises suddenly in the distance; our shells land at its slopes.

An English artilleryman said Jerry flew a white flag from the monastery; they were told to shoot it down. Too many times Jerry has used this ruse as a means to cold-bloodedly kill his would-be captors as they innocently advance to take the position. Occasionally several ME 109's streak over, drop a few bombs, strafe a road, streak back before our ubiquitous Spits arrive. At nights the ME's are everywhere, dropping flares, anti-personnel bombs, strafing, making a war on nerves.

⁂

We probably know less of battle and developments than people in Iowa. Our job is to go back and forth, back and forth, between car post and dressing station. Usually the wounded know even less; they were going up some hill when suddenly something hit them and now they only want to get away from it all. At a car post, Polish girls bring the wounded men tea, chocolate, sandwiches; other outfits seldom allow their women so far forward. All of these Poles, after several years in foreign prison camps, continue to make tremendous sacrifices with little or no hope of compensation.

At dawn as the sun is coming up red, and water is glistening on all the green leaves and grass of the mountain slopes, the Poles have a religious ceremony for a few minutes at the end of the wadi. They stand in three straight rows and sing a beautiful litany in three-part harmony, their voices a sonorous contrast to the ever-barking of the guns that echo throughout the hills. A sad, tragic, civilized people, these Poles.

The censorship these days is unfortunate, but I suppose at any given time people want their own brand of truth and by corollary are intolerant to all else. Such a mental incubus seems bound sooner or later to defeat itself, as self-strangulation or the daily dope-increase of morphine.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ..... $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.